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You will find it
THE IDEAL BREAKFAST CUP,
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No. 7804.—VOL. L. MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MAMS'SELLE SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. LAST SIX NIGHTS. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, F. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Mervyn Lyall. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
LAST MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, March 27, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (150th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. MATINEES of THE DEAD HEART. There will be two morning performances of The Dead Heart on Saturdays 12th and 19th April. On these Saturday nights THE BELLS will be played.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM)
THIS EVENING, at 8, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, and Wm. Farren; Mesdames E. Price, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.10, "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS." Door open at 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Ma'am Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. F. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Management, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestock, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Lucy Graham, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.30 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BUCKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGLING HOUSEBREAKER. EBENEZER HORNER. 188th Performance. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Wyatt Rogers, Compton Coutts, A. Rousby, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 165th Time. Mr. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Tom Billing, M. Rolfe, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA, at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gilmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wayne, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Bancker. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. MATINEE of MISS TOMBOY FRIDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Astell Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Burnleigh, Mitchelmore, and Vane. MATINEES NEXT and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.
N.B.—HAMLET, NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY IRVING and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Laird, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Les, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arnclifle, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Messrs. Royston Houghton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 5,760.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Eastlake Horlick, Miss F. Harding, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 6. Acting Manager, Mr. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8. THE MIDDLEMAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 8, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Rose Leclercq, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lilly Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT,
at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "ZANETTA," at 10.50. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Vergé, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUCE and RIVIERE, the Sisters Edwardo, Miss Annie Alba, Marcelle's Exarlounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, the Arabian Whirligigs, Sherman and Morley, Marie Lloyd, George English, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.40 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 7.50. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by Mr. JOSEPH WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
THE BEST VARIETY COMPANY IN LONDON.—First engagement of Miss Kate Chard, the famous Opera Bouffe Prima-Donna; Albert and Edmunds Troupe in their pantomimic absurdity, "The Elopement"; James Fawn, comedian; G. H. Macdermott; Ryan and Richfield, Dance-Makers; Blanche Bell; the Kellino Troupe of Acrobats; John Le Hay, the famous Ventriloquist; Marion Graham, the charming cantatrice; Dora Fielding; Sam Torr, comic; Dora Clifford; George Leyton, comedian; Ara and Zelva, Continental acrobatic soubrettes; Alice Lenmar, serio; and others.
EVENINGS, 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30

"YOUNG GERMANY!"

THE BISMARCK barometer points unmistakably to-day to storm. There are newspapers in Berlin which, as everybody knows, register the changes in Prince BISMARCK'S feelings and fortunes as accurately as any mercury registers the state of the atmosphere. To those accustomed to reading the signs in the Bismarckian press, it is clear that a tempest is raging. Herr RICHTER may exaggerate the violence of the tempest when he says that the ex-Chancellor is in a "white-heat of passion." But undoubtedly he is very angry. Otherwise the *North German Gazette* would assuredly not publish, as a grievance, the fact that the Emperor made no attempt to prevent Prince BISMARCK'S resignation; nor would other journals, more or less under the Prince's inspiration, labour to put him in the right by putting the Emperor in the wrong. The Emperor had written that "further attempts" to induce the Chancellor to withdraw his resignation seemed useless. But the grievance of Prince BISMARCK'S organs is that *no* attempts were made at all. "No steps," says the *North German Gazette*, "have been taken by the Emperor personally or by any of the Sovereigns of the Federal States to induce Prince BISMARCK to remain at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs." Here, then, is a nice to-do. "I will resign," says the Prince, "and nobody shall stop me." But nobody even tries! It is not unreasonable, too, to take in the same connection Prince BISMARCK'S "inability" to see the Prince of WALES. The Heir-apparent is a man whom the German Emperor delights just now to honour; it is a little suspicious, therefore, that Prince BISMARCK should have been seized with sudden "indisposition" just at the moment when his distinguished visitor called. Very significant, too, is the conduct of the ex-Chancellor in sending round P.P.C. cards, as he has been doing during the last few days, with the word *Reichskanzler* carefully erased. When WOLSEY fell he could not restrain himself from "playing the woman." Prince BISMARCK, it seems, cannot for the moment resist the temptation of playing the child.

The political moral of the turn now given to the Prince's resignation is to confirm the conviction that Germany is entering upon a new era. The quarrel between the Kaiser and the Kanzler was deeper and wider than any one issue. The Prince's coldness towards the Labour Conference, the Emperor's alleged wrath at the WINDTHORST interview, the wrangle over the Prussian Cabinet order of 1852—all these and the hundred-and-one other explanations of the crisis which have been or will be produced are so many symptoms of an underlying state of unrest. The old era—the era in which Germany was built up into a nation—was dying. The new era—in which a free, national life is to be developed within her borders—was dawning. The young Kaiser conceived of himself and of his "mission" in the spirit of the new era. Prince BISMARCK was the representative of the old. That this is the reading of the crisis which prevails in Germany itself is shown alike by the composure—a composure so very discomposing, it is said, to Prince BISMARCK—with which the old Chancellor's resignation has been received, and by the hopes which it has everywhere inspired. No rumour is too extravagant to be hoped, if not to be believed, with regard to the future. Berlin is in a state of bubblement, and the most popular toast wherever two or three liberal-minded men are gathered together, is the toast of "Young Germany."

Of the rumours on which the Young German Party is feeding its hopes, none is more curious and suggestive than that which speaks with great persistence of some intention on the part of the young Kaiser to make the Labour Conference the *point d'appui* of a movement of international disarmament. Every year to the nations of Europe who stand as strong men armed the burden of their armour becomes more insupportable. They are like the heavily-armoured knight of the era when firearms were in their infancy, who was weighed down in battle by the very panoply in which he had encased himself for protection. The knight, like the great feudal system of which he was a representative, went down with casque and corslet before the lowborn manat-arms who knew not and cared not for the laws of his chivalry. The working-man of to-day, on whose behalf this Conference is held, cares no more for the nice balance of foreign policy than his prototype cared for the nice rules of knighthood when he flung his rope about the knight to pull him down from the crupper. That of all the Continental Powers Germany should be the one to propose to lay down arms in order to set the house of the working man in order, is from her position and from her national genesis such an immense improbability that before the birth of that new era which is marked by the mere calling of the Conference, the idea would have been laughed to scorn An illustration of the principle *credo quia impossibile*, the persistent rumour of a disarmament proposal is only another sign that to "Young Germany" nothing seems too good to be practicable.

THE POWER BEHIND THE PERSIAN THRONE

THE TRUE STORY OF THE SHAH AND PRINCE MALCOM KHAN.

"You are right," said the French Baron; "our newspapers and yours and half the diplomatic agents in Europe have printed ridiculous nonsense about the so-called 'dismissal' of the Persian Minister, Malcom Khan. At this moment Prince Malcom, though no longer in a diplomatic position, is more powerful and more respected and even more highly salaried by the Shah than ever. You know, I happen to have lived years in Persia, years in Paris, and years in London. Persian art has been my weakness, Persian literature my study, and Persian politics my amusement, and I have always had access to special information concerning the Shah and his great Minister Malcom Khan. To show you how absurd are the reports about his Majesty's personal displeasure with his late Excellency, I can assure you this is exactly what took place when they met lately in Belgium—I have it on good authority. 'Here,' said the Shah, turning to the Grand Vizier and the assembled Ministers, '*Here comes the master!* the master of us all!' 'Not *your* master,' replies Malcom diplomatically. 'Yes,' repeats his Majesty with apparently generous candour, 'the master of us all!'" "And yet," I answered, "it would seem that Malcom Khan's policy of opening up Persia, elevating the people, and introducing European ideas, is in some conflict with the sentiments at least of the Shah's Grand Vizier." "Wheel within wheel, my friend," replied the Baron. "If you really want to understand Persian diplomacy—the Shah, Prince Malcom and the Grand Vizier, you must be prepared for a conflict between facts and appearances. I will expose the matter to you. Believe me, your newspaper writers—even your diplomatists, exhibit the most absurd and even culpable ignorance of Persian politics, simply because they never look at them from within. They are *gobemouches*. They swallow anything and everything. They hear what the Shah says; they see how he looks; they have no idea what he means and what he is." As the Baron saw that my interest was kindling, he drew his chair a little closer to mine as we sat in the café, and, knocking the ashes from his cigar, continued, after a pause for reflection. "Listen, I will expose to you the situation. Some forty years ago the Shah came to the throne. Persia was in confusion, yet the Shah has quelled revolt and reigned peaceably. Certainly a great feat. How has he managed it? By promising reform, Yes. By giving reform, No. He has really, in spite of liberal professions, had but one object and one policy—cleverly, astutely, inexorably carried out; this: to be absolutely the first man in Persia—the richest, most powerful, most prosperous while he lives. He has no posthumous ambition, he cares nothing about name or fame after death, so long as he now reigns supreme like a little God amongst his own people. How has he worked this idea? By elevating the people? No, by crushing every intelligence but his own—by keeping the people ignorant. Those who thought he meant reform—and some of the wisest men about him were taken in for years—are undeceived at last. His best men got him to visit Europe years ago. Well, he saw and understood, but went back resolved to do nothing; not a spark of wholesome ambition fired his breast; his noblest councillors then and there gave up all hopes of the regeneration of Persia through the Shah; their official position became painful; in Persia, one by one, they were replaced; and this time not a single man of character or ability accompanied his Majesty to England. They could hardly read; they had been his lackeys, servitors, lick-spittles—a wretched crew indeed; the Grand Vizier himself a young man of no position. His father was a lackey, and he himself combines even now the functions of Grand Vizier and valet to his Majesty! All that could have helped Persia had disappeared from the suite of the Shah. For years the whole of the Shah's European diplomacy had, in fact, been in Prince Malcom's hands, although he had been allowed to accomplish but little. The world beheld the strange spectacle of a Minister whose foreign policy was in direct opposition to the Shah's kept in power for twenty years by the Shah himself, and entreated to remain in spite of failing health, disinclination, and disgust. The crisis came. Prince Malcom, before the Shah left, did not

OUR KITH AND KIN.

DIVORCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Lord Knutsford hesitated to advise the Queen that the Royal assent should be given to the Victorian Divorce Bill until he was assured of the probability of a uniform law being adopted by the other Australian colonies. The New South Wales Parliament has, of course, already passed a measure similar to that of Mr. Shiels; and Sir Alfred Stephen, its author, is about to take action to obtain for the Royal assent, which has hitherto been withheld. In the Parliament of South Australia Sir John Downer has just introduced a bill, which is also copied from Sir Alfred Stephen's, and it is pretty sure to be passed through both Houses by large majorities.

MORE PROTECTION IN CANADA.

According to the Montreal papers, Sir John Macdonald's Government is about to propose important increases in the tariff. It is said that, owing to the fall in the price of imported commodities, the *ad valorem* taxes cease to "protect" native industries.

MR. LECKY ON AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The Australian papers received by Friday's mail contain dozens of solid columns reporting the proceedings of the Federal Conference in Melbourne. The salient points have been forestalled by the cable. There is one interesting point, however, which did not come along the wires—the letter read by Sir Henry Parkes from Mr. Lecky, the historian. Writing on December 28, Mr. Lecky congratulated Sir Henry on being "engaged in a work of unity and consolidation, than which there is no more noble employment for old age." "If a federal system such as you propose," added the historian, "had existed in the American colonies in the last century, it is probable that their quarrel with England would have been avoided." The expressions of intercolonial cordiality at the conference seem to have been as warm as the sweltering weather in which it met.

FRENCH CONVICTS IN ENGLISH COLONIES.

There are now no less than ten recaptured French convicts in the Brisbane Gaol, all of whom should be serving their sentences in the French penal settlement of New Caledonia, off the coast of Queensland. It has been discovered that one of them had already escaped from New Caledonia no less than seven times, another four times, another thrice, and two had taken "French leave" twice. French warders in the Pacific apparently make it a rule, rather than the exception, to put the telescope to the blind eye.

ZOLA AND KNUCKLEDUSTERS.

The works of M. Zola are not the only importations which the colonial Customs officials refuse to pass. A consignment of those dangerous weapons known as "knuckledusters," sent out by a German firm, has just been seized and confiscated in Melbourne.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS

The full text of the *modus vivendi* which has so irritated the colonists of Newfoundland has not yet been published, nor has the text of their protest, sent home by their Legislature, yet reached the Colonial Office. Perhaps one will throw some light on the other. At present the substance of the *modus vivendi* as semi-officially announced seems harmless enough; and it is difficult to understand the indignation which, according to the telegraphic summary, the colonial protest will express.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE

The question is briefly whether the French shall add the right of lobstercatching and of erecting factories for tinning lobsters on the north coast of the island to their already existing and unquestioned right of cod-fishing and erecting stages for drying cod. The French contention is that the right is already theirs under the fishing clause of the old treaties. The colonists refuse to allow a new industry to pass into foreign hands.

THE MODUS VIVENDI

The difficulty only arose in 1888, when the lobster industry was started. Last year the matter ripened. This year the French and English home Governments have been forced to recognize that some definite understanding must be reached; but as there was a difficulty in going into the whole matter fairly before the fishing season began, they have entered into a mutual agreement to allow the question to stand as it is without prejudice to any rights, and to postpone settlement until full inquiry can be made. All lobster establishments which were in work on the 1st of July last year may continue their operations throughout the present season, but no new ones are to be started. This is the *modus vivendi* against which the colonists rebel.

DUTCH AND ENGLISH

The report that Mr. Hofmeyr had become officially connected with the Chartered Company was an exaggeration, it seems, of the very satisfactory fact that Mr. Rhodes is enjoying the friendly co-operation of the Dutch leader and his party in the enterprise in question. The result of the conference with President Kruger at Bloemfontein, at which Sir Henry Loch was accompanied by Mr. Rhodes at the President's own request, is said to have been satisfactory to all parties. It is denied that the Governor of Natal sent a message of regret in regard to the riot at Johannesburg; and as the President, in answer to the faithful burghers who were rallying round him rifle in hand, has treated the matter as a mere case of rowdyism, it may be hoped that all is well in that quarter.

mince matters: he treated the Grand Vizier like an inexperienced boy—and indeed he was no better. He smiled at his ignorance, and openly ridiculed his policy in telegrams and letters, and verbally to his face. 'This,' says the Vizier, 'can only mean that you want to be relieved from your duties as the Shah's representative.' 'Precisely so. Have I not for years and years been demanding it?' replies the Prince. Reluctantly the Shah gave in. For many years, in fact, Malcom, disgusted with the present régime, had declared to his Government that he would never return to Persia, and the Shah, knowing his determination, has never *ordered* him to do so. But he keeps him still in his service, and even pays him more regularly than when he was his accredited Minister; but leaves him entirely free to remain in England if he pleases, whilst assuring him of his perfect favour. Prince Malcom prefers to reside in London. This brings me to the second point in the Shah's policy. The first was to raise himself by abasing all others in Persia and choosing his Ministers from the dregs of the people. His second principle is never to quarrel with any one up to the moment of his arrest or assassination. The Shah knows that his predecessors have usually been assassinated by those who *feared* them. He has posed as the father of his people, and travels about securely; those immediately about him never perceive that he is angry, even when he is internally consumed with rage; each believes himself an object of special favour; why, then, should they conspire against so loving and wise a Prince? At the chosen moment—by mere chance—by development of circumstances over which the Shah may seem to have no control—such and such an one falls—disappears—is removed—is buried with State—is lamented—is *replaced*. Now," says the Baron with a twinkle, "you may understand two things. First, why on the whole Prince Malcom Khan may prefer England to Persia as a residence; secondly, why he can no longer reside here or anywhere else as the Shah's representative so long as the present Grand Vizier is in power, for clearly the Shah could not keep Khan in power without offending the Vizier—that is, imperilling his own Imperial security. But still there remains the question, Why is it worth while to conciliate and exalt the ex-Minister to a position in reality above all the rest put together."

The Baron paused again. He became mysterious. It is not easy for any one unacquainted with Persia to understand the extraordinary position which Prince Malcom occupies in the popular imagination. His slightest words run through the country—his written words pass from hand to hand—he has the ear of the people—he formulates their blind aspirations—he plays on the public opinion of Persia like an old fiddle. He is convinced that as in the history of all other countries so in the history of Persia reform will not come from the Prince but from the People. He is the friend of the Prince, but the People hear his voice, and they are glad.

"And there is still more behind?" I said, inquiringly.—"Yes," said the Baron, "there is more behind; but that is quite enough for the present." And so we parted at the Café in the Bois de Boulogne.

"FABIAN ESSAYS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the review of the Fabian Essays, which appeared in the *Pall Mall* of March 20, the date of the Indian Factories Act is given as 1887. This is a misprint for 1881. I beg to point this out, because the question of date affects the argument.—I am, &c.,

THE REVIEWER.

LORD SELBORNE'S ADMISSION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I am surprised that, so far as I know, no one has referred to the extraordinary admission made by the Earl of Selborne *à propos* of the Parnell Commission judges. Speaking on Friday in the House of Lords, the noble lord said (I quote from the *Times*): "It would not have done to have inquired into the political views of the judges, and to have selected two of one way of thinking and two of the other way of thinking, so as to get an equally balanced tribunal. *The result in all probability would have been that the court would have been equally divided in opinion.*"—Yours truly,

FRANK PYMAN.

March 23.

"THE REFORM OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The writer of the article on "The Reform of the National Gallery," which appeared in your issue of the 15th, says, "Mr. Orrock has here both overstated and understated his case," and adds: "To say that British art has been left in cold neglect is somewhat absurd, when Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hogarth, Turner, Constable, Crome, Wilkie, Landseer—to mention only some of the greatest names—are all superbly represented." The writer could not have carefully noted what I really said, and as proof I will quote from the printed pamphlet from which I read on the 11th. My words are: "Fortunately for us, our British collection, thanks to the patriotic spirit of some princely *donors*, is rich in the works of several of our great men. We are rich in Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Turner, Constable, and Landseer; but this is by no means the case with a multitude of other English masters, and, to the disgrace of the authorities, we have no suitable gallery for the proper exhibition of our national art of painting in water-colours." Some of the "multitude of other English masters" not represented, or misrepresented, are Cotman, Vincent, De Wint, Varley, Barret, Holland, Chambers, Muller, Havell, Lewis, Cox, Fielding, &c.—in *oil*, they being great masters also in *water-colours!* In common with a vast majority of the art-loving public, I feel it to be a burning shame and a disgrace to England that Turner's "Liber Studiorum," with numbers of his lovely drawings in colour, should, in company with Mr. Henderson's superb De Wints, be condemned to the "cellars" of the National Gallery, and I advocated that not only should those beautiful works be elevated according to their rank, but that a suitable water-colour room, or gallery, be arranged for the reception of the best specimens of all the masters of this great branch of the English school. Your correspondent again says, "Mr. Orrock forgot to add that most of the deficiencies at Trafalgar-square are supplied in the Historical Collection of water-colours at South Kensington." I was speaking all through about the national collection in what we know as the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square; and an "Historical Collection" anywhere is not what we want, but the best examples of the masters' works which deserve a history. At Kensington we have a large number of drawings by masters, but only a few which truly represent what those masters were capable of. History does not teach art, but fine works do! A collection, not necessarily large, of choice examples is what we want, and not a multitude of scoured and mildewed pictures and drawings, which not only do not represent the art, but do not deserve a history. For example, had the National Gallery authorities, instead of buying that poor scoured sketch by Cotman, called "Wherries on the Yare," spent the public money on the superb example of that great English master called "Ship and Sunset at Sea," they would have enriched the national collection and done the State a service. Hear what they did! I quote from a letter by Mr. Lindo Myers, recently published in the *Times*:—"The charge against the authorities that Mr. Orrock has advanced is in every way justified. The 'Harlech Castle,' by James Ward, sold them by myself, was offered to them twice, and passed through Christie's before being sold to them; the celebrated 'Ship and Sunset at Sea,' by J. S. Cotman, exhibited in the Grosvenor in 1888, was offered by myself to the Gallery for a very small price (because I was anxious to see a fine example in the Gallery), and was not entertained, though I understand that means have been found to make an offer of more than four times what it could have been bought for. But I need not multiply examples." We want perfect specimens of the masters I have named, and many more, such as William Hunt, Samuel Prout, Dodgson, Ibbetson, etc., in oil and water-colours, and a suitable gallery for the latter.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES ORROCK.

48, Bedford-square, W.C., March 17.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

To-night will be one of the turning points in Mr. Balfour's career. As an administrator and a debater he has already made his mark—for good or for evil. In introducing his Irish Land Bill to-night he will appear, for the first time on any considerable scale, in the character of a constructive legislator. That the bill is based on large lines may be concluded from the fact that a new Land Department is to be constructed in connection with it. Presumably, therefore, large sums of money are to be given (or offered) for the buying-out of the landlords. But at the same time the British taxpayer is to be exposed to no risk. If Mr. Balfour can really combine these two conditions, he will indeed be a clever law-maker.

But he cannot. He is tied by his own past, and his deeds and words as an administrator will travel with him, to his detriment, in his new departure as a legislator. The only condition under which any large scheme of land purchase in Ireland can be carried out without danger to the British tax-payer is that the scheme should receive the loyal and hearty co-operation of the Irish people and their representatives. We must show confidence in them, and they must return confidence in us. But this is the very condition which Mr. Balfour has on every conceivable occasion and in every possible way done his utmost to destroy. Therein he has been supported by his colleagues, and the very last words of the Prime Minister before the introduction of the Land Bill were words of exasperation to the men on whose goodwill and good faith the Bill must depend for success. Under which circumstances it is not uncharitable to predict that Mr. Balfour's bill either will be much smaller than has been supposed or is foredoomed to failure.

The whirligig of time brings its revenges even in ecclesiastical Scotland. Dr. Robertson Smith, one of the best Oriental scholars the country ever produced, was harried for years for his so-called heterodox views respecting some of the earlier books of the Bible, and at last turned out of his chair in the Aberdeen Free Church College. Now here he is back at his Alma Mater as Burnett Lecturer, smashing and pulverizing in his own inimitable way some of the favourite theories of the Naturalistic critics of the Old Testament. A fact like this ought surely to give pause to the Highland host now in full hue and cry after Professor Marcus Dods.

The newest thing in railroad enterprise is the "Pennsylvania Limited," which runs from New York to Chicago and Cincinnati, and is described as the most complete passenger train in the world. The following extract is from the letter of an enthusiastic traveller, and is dated "En route, March 10, 1890, dictated to the official stenographer:"—

A stenographer using a type-writer is the latest addition to this wonderful train. A ladies' waiting-maid preceded him. We may now consider it about complete. Of course you know there is a barber, and lighting by electricity. In the observation car we are supplied with the leading daily papers, with the Government Weather Bureau reports. Financial quotations of the market are brought in as we proceed. These are indispensable to the ordinary American. He does not wish to be many minutes out of reach of the markets during business hours.

The time of this train between New York and Chicago, 912 miles, is 24½ hours. This is about up to the average of your quickest trains in Britain.

Professor M. dined with us in New York last night, and surprised us by saying that his stenographer no longer took notes of his work, but wrote direct upon the type-writer from dictation.

We find Mr. Williams, the stenographer here, doing the same thing. The days of pen and ink are passing away.

In illustration of the above, it may be mentioned that this official stenographer is an employé of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and serves passengers without fees or gratuities. The arrangement is that twenty minutes is allowed for the dictation of each passenger at any one time, according to priority of application. The notice about ladies'-maids deserves to be quoted verbatim, as also that about the "Observation Car." "Experienced coloured waiting-maids attend on ladies who may be travelling alone or with small children. Aged or infirm ladies receive their special care. Attached to the rear of the train is an observation car, fitted with an open sitting-room, peculiarly attractive to ladies and children. There are besides Pullman sleeping apartments, single or *en suite*, bath-rooms for both sexes, and a barber's saloon," which last is perhaps the most extraordinary refinement of all, considering the extreme difficulty of shaving a passenger in a train whose average rate is thirty-nine miles an hour, stops included, for a distance of nearly a thousand miles.

The time would come, we ventured some weeks ago to predict, when the Unionist party generally would confess that the independent line taken on the Report by the *Daily Chronicle* and Mr. Caine was the right one. The prediction is in way of being verified sooner than we expected, for this morning we read in the *Standard* as follows:—

The Report of the [Parnell] Commission has now been entered on the journals of the two Houses, and the country is not particularly anxious to hear any more about it.

The moral of the recent by-elections has not, it is clear, been thrown away. Before St. Pancras and Stamford, "the country" could not, according to Tory speakers, hear too much of the Report. Now even the *Standard* sees that the less said about it the better for the Tories.

The mass of English people would have a good deal more confidence in the administration of the law if juries would more often rise to their duty of disregarding the judge's summing-up, and heeding only the evidence in a case. Such a jury Justice Grantham has got hold of in Leeds just now, and very rarely does a jury give, and a judge so well deserve, such a snubbing as this judicial denouncer of trades unions has just received. We commented last week on his extraordinary speech about trades unions in his charge to the grand jury in a case of intimidation connected with a recent strike in Yorkshire. His summing up was conceived in the same spirit of hostility to trade unionisms, and he ended by saying that "if the language of the prisoner did not bear out the contention of the prosecution, then he (the judge) didn't understand English." And the jury, after a few moments deliberation, disgusted the judge by a verdict of "not guilty," in direct opposition to the instructions he had given them. This is very wholesome. If juries generally were equally courageous, judges would learn to keep their political prejudices under better control.

The National Home Reading Union will greatly increase the efficiency of its good work if it succeeds in getting organized help from the London School Board. It sent a deputation to the Board last week to ask for such help. The Union is intended in the first place to check the spread of pernicious literature amongst young folk, and in the second to organize courses of home reading so as to remedy the waste of energy and lack of purpose so often found among those who have time and opportunity for a considerable amount of reading. Its suggestion last week was that the School Board managers should become centres of organized reading circles among the children during their last year at school, and so raise up an influence that will enable them to keep touch with the boys and girls when they leave school, which too often means leaving the only good influence that ever comes into the lives of many of them. The suggestion is at least worthy the Board's serious attention.

Why should the hospitals which are short of funds and have closed wards not take a leaf out of the book of the Hampstead Hospital and Nursing Institute? By its system of accepting and looking for payment from the patients according to their means, its managers are able very largely to supplement their revenue. A numerous class, perhaps as needful, and certainly as deserving, as the absolutely poor would thereby be provided with medical treatment, and the usefulness of our great benevolent institutions would be enormously increased.

CHATS ON COMING BOOKS.

IX. A SERIES OF "UNIVERSITY EXTENSION MANUALS." (Mr. John Murray.)

IT was recently announced that Mr. John Murray was about to publish a series of manuals specially designed to meet the requirements of students attending the University Extension lectures. With a view to obtaining further particulars of the projected series, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called at 50, Albemarle-street, and saw Mr. John Murray, jun., who was good enough to proffer the information subjoined:—

"The proposed series of University Extension Manuals," said Mr. Murray, "is in the first place intended to assist the University Extension movement throughout the country, and to supply a widely-felt need of textbooks for study and reference in connection with the authorized courses of lectures. The 'Extension students' are for the most part persons whose education has been neglected or persons who desire to keep pace with the intellectual march of the times. The lectures, excellent as they are in themselves, often need to be supplemented by the study of special books. So far, the ideal textbook has not made its appearance, and the aim of the series we are about to publish is to supply in some degree this long-felt want."

"What is to be the nature of the series you have arranged to publish?"—"The most important feature of the University Extension manuals will be the fact that none of the books will be intended for school use or for examination purposes. Their aim will be to educate rather than simply to inform. Hence the enumeration of mere details, as such, will, so far as possible, be avoided, and such enumeration will only be introduced when it illustrates the working of general laws. The historic evolution, both of literary and scientific subjects, will, on the other hand, be always kept in view, as well as their philosophical significance."

"Such a series of handbooks ought to be as interesting to the general reader as they are useful to the University Extension student."—"We hope they may be. The Extension movement can only reach those who live in the larger centres of population, while all over the country there are persons who desire the same kind of teaching. It is for the latter, as well as for the Extension lecture students, that the series is designed. Its aim will be to supply to the public and to the general reader the same kind of teaching as is given in the lectures, to reflect the spirit which has characterized the movement—a movement which now claims adherents to the number of a hundred thousand and more—and to combine, as the lectures have done, the discussion of principles as well as of facts, and of methods along with results."

"An excellent ideal, truly; who is the editor appointed to carry it out?"—"Professor Knight, of St. Andrews University, edits the series, the volumes of which will appear simultaneously in England and America. Professor Knight also writes two of the manuals—that on 'Ethics' and that on 'The Philosophy of the Beautiful.'"

"What will be the size, appearance, and price of the manual when it comes out?"—"It will be a small crown octavo, and will probably be published at three-and-sixpence. It will be attractively 'got up,' with maps and illustrations where such are necessary to the elucidation of the text, but not otherwise."

"And when do you hope that the first volume (or volumes) will appear?"—"Early in the autumn. It is then that the various centres of the movement seriously settle down to work, after which they continue busy until Christmas. Nearly a score of volumes are in active preparation, and, once started, the series will rapidly become complete."

In conclusion, Mr. Murray kindly supplied our representative with a complete list of the volumes already arranged for. These may conveniently be tabulated as follows:—

Political Economy—M. E. Sadler.	English Poets: Blake to Tennyson—Stopford A. Brooke.
Studies in Modern Geology—Dr. Roberts.	The Jacobean Poets—Edmund Gosse.
Mechanics—Professor Stuart, M.P.	Botany—Professor Eddes.
Physiology—Professor M'Kendrick.	English Literature—William Renton.
Logic—Professor Minto.	Zoology—Arthur Thomson.
Psychology—Professor Seth.	Physiography—Hugh Mill.
Ethics—Professor Knight.	Comparative Religion—Professor Menzies.
The Fine Arts—Professor Baldwin Brown.	The Philosophy of the Beautiful—Professor Knight.
The History of Education—Professor Laurie.	

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS BY MR. RUSKIN.

WE take the following letters from Mrs. Ritchie's interesting article on Mr. Ruskin in *Harper's Magazine*. The first is addressed to Mr. Burne-Jones and the latter to Mr. Watts, and both, as Mr. Ritchie points out, while interesting in themselves, "do honour to the candour and love of truth of the recipients," who allowed them to be published:—

Venice, 13th May, 1869.

MY DEAREST NED,—There's nothing here like Carpaccio! There's a little bit of humble pie for you!

Well, the truth is, I had never once looked at him, having classed him in glance and thought with Gentile Bellini and other men of the more or less incipient and hard schools, and Tintoret went better with clouds and hills. But this Carpaccio is a new world to me. . . . I've only seen the Academy ones yet, and am going this morning (—— cloudless light) to your St. George of the Schiavoni; but I must send this word rest to catch post. From your loving

J. R.

I don't give up my Tintoret, but his dissolution of expression into drapery and shadow is too licentious for me now.

February 5, 1861.

MY DEAR WATTS,—Kind thanks for writing to ask for me. I am not unwell materially, but furiously sulky, and very quiet over my work, and mean to be so, and having been hitherto a rather voluble and demonstrative person, people think I'm ill. I'm not cheerful, certainly, and don't see how anybody in their senses can be.

I did not say—did I?—that you were not to aim at all qualities; but not all *at once*. Titian was born of strong race, and with every conceivable human advantage, and probably before he was twelve years old knew all that could be done with oil paint. We are born under every conceivable human disadvantage, and we must be content to go slowly. If you try at present to get all Titian's qualities, you will assuredly get none. You not only *have* seen Titians and Correggios which united all, but I don't suppose you ever saw a true Titian or Correggio which did *not* unite all. But that does not in the least warrant you in trying at once to do the same—you have many things to discover which they never learned with their alphabet, many things to cure yourself of which their master never allowed them to fall into habit of. For instance, from long drawing with chalk point you have got a mottled and broken execution, and have no power of properly modulating the brush. Well, the way to cure yourself of that is not by trying for Titian or Correggio, whose modulations are so exquisite that they perpetually blend invisibly with the point-work, but take a piece of absolute modulation—the head of the kneeling figure in Sir Joshua's "Three Graces" at Kensington, for instance—and do it twenty times over and again, restricting yourself wholly to his number of touches and thereabouts. Then you will feel exactly where you are and what is the obstacle in that direction to be vanquished; you will feel progress every day, and be happy in it; while when you try for everything, you never know what is stopping you. Again, the chalk drawing has materially damaged your perception of the subtlest qualities of local colour. When a form is shown by a light of one colour and a reflex of another, both equal in depth, if we are drawing in chalk we must exaggerate either one or the other, or the form must be invisible. The habit of exaggeration is fatal to the colour vision; to conquer it you should paint the purest and subtlest coloured objects on a small scale till you can realise them thoroughly. I say on a *small* scale; otherwise the eye does not come to feel the value of points of hue. This exercise, nearly the reverse of the modulation exercise, could not be healthily carried on together with it. And so on with others.

I write with an apparently presumptuous positiveness, but my own personal experience of every sort of feebleness is so great that I have a right to do so on points connected with it.

Sincere regards to all friends. Ever affectionately yours,

J. R.

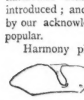
HATS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THE modern high silk hat, the hat of civilization and ultra-respectability, has from time to time been vigorously assailed and attacked by numerous writers; but, strange enough, this flimsy cylindrical headpiece still survives, and retains its lofty position in public estimation.

It has never had a serious rival, and holds its position mainly for two reasons. First, because a more becoming substitute, and one that would harmonize with our present sombre style of dress, remains yet to be introduced; and, second, that, unless such a substitute was adopted and worn by our acknowledged leaders of fashion, it would never become general or popular.

GEORGE II. AND III.

Harmony plays an important part as regards costume. The three-cornered hat of the early Georgian era would hardly look well with the sober regulation frock-coat of to-day, and a high silk hat would look equally ridiculous crowning a peruke, or with a full-bottomed coat of the last century. The hats of the Stuart period were both picturesque and admirably suited to the style of dress worn in those days of gorgeous attire and personal decoration. Since then hats, like other things, from a picturesque point of view, have gradually degenerated.



PURITAN.

CHARLES I.

ELIZABETH AND JAMES.

The first tall hats began to be worn in England towards the close of the last century, although the shape is said to have been derived from the high-crowned hat of Queen Elizabeth's time. They were very heavy, and covered with beaver, and were readily superseded by the French silk hat, introduced about fifty years ago, which had the advantage of being lighter, while it retained its stiffness. Since then, although hats have undergone many varieties of form, the material has not been altered. From time to time the changing hand of fashion has slightly varied its shape, either in moulding the sides or playing fantastic pranks with the brim. We have had the solemn flat-brimmed "stove-pipe," of imposing dimensions, and the jaunty "bell-topper," with curly brim, and numerous variations between. Then we have had hats tall and short, bell-shaped and conical, some with perpendicular and others with curved sides, until at last it would appear in the course of time we shall arrive at the earliest style again.

THE REGENCY.

THE REGENCY.

GEORGE III. (BEAVER).

STOVE-PIPE (SILK).

It is said, "A man only becomes a man when he is clothed;" if so, his hat goes a long way to make or mar his personal appearance. The most that can be said for the modern hat is that its absolute rigidity carries with it a certain dignity. But fitting hermetically to the head, it bathes the scalp in perspiration, probably causing premature baldness, and further, it is incapable of proper ventilation. No one will venture to dispute that the primary design and use of a hat should be as a covering to the head, and to protect and shelter that valuable portion of the body from the excess of heat, cold, and exposure. Therefore, it is most essential a hat should be well and properly ventilated, light, comfortable, and easy to wear, and also manufactured of a material that is adapted to our variable climate. It is somewhat remarkable that the modern hat does not fulfil a single one of these necessary qualifications. It has not even the redeeming point of being picturesque, yet it is now worn and found among all the civilized nations of the earth, and is often discovered crowning the head of a dusky monarch or savage chief as their full-dress costume on state occasions. Some twenty-five years ago there was quite a vigorous attempt made to overthrow the supremacy of the high hat, and it was even proposed to form an association to rebel against the social tyranny it exercised, but all to no purpose—the "cylinder" still remains with us. Certain classes are very conservative in their style of hats, which easily betrays their calling, even to the inexperienced eye. The clerical hat with the broad brim, or the soft felt, is unmistakable. The man of sporting proclivities is fond of short crowns and well-curled brims, while the actor not unfrequently affects the soft felt or the "Rembrandt" type, with a brim of large or small proportions. The Sunday chapeau of the coster has a distinct individuality, which would be hard to mistake, and the old-fashioned "bell-topper," covered with beaver, is still dear to the heart of the country farmer. It is easy to distinguish a German or a Frenchman in our streets by his hat, and the Englishman as a rule equally betrays his nationality when abroad. Divers and strange are the variety of uses hats are put to at times, from making a collection to the receptacle for a doctor's stethoscope, and for carrying numerous articles.

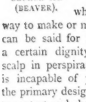
SOFT FELT.

COACHING (WHITE SILK).

BISHOP'S HAT.

BEAVER: 1820.

Whatever may be in the near future we know not, but the perfect hat yet remains to be designed. To become popular and generally worn, it is essential that it should be suitable to our modern mode of attire, and look well. It must afford proper protection to the head from all excesses of our changeable climate, be light and easy to wear, capable of sufficient ventilation, and composed of a material that will not easily spoil. The sketches of hats which are given here were made at Mr. Heath's, of Oxford-street.



CLERICAL.

PRESENT STYLE (SILK).

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BESANT, WALTER. "The Holy Rose," &c. (Chatto and Windus.)
[Two novelettes—"The Holy Rose" and "The Inner House"—and three short stories—"The Last Mass," "Even with This," and "Camilla's Last String." Cloth. Pp. 316. Frontispiece. Price 6s.]

"BLACKIE'S MODERN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION." (Blackie and Son.)
[A handy book of reference on all subjects and for all readers. Vol. V., extending from "Image" to "Momus." Cloth. Pp. 512. Price 6s.]

HOWE, WALTER (Editor). "The Garden as considered in Literature by certain Polite Writers. (Putnam's Sons.)
[Extracts from the Pliny's, Bacon, Sir William Temple, Addison, Pope, Lady M. W. Montague, Whately, Goldsmith, Horace Walpoine, and Evelyn. With an engraved portrait of William Kent. A Knickerbocker Nugget. Price 1 dollar.]

KEMP, DANIEL WILLIAM. "The Sutherland Democracy." (Edinburgh: Norman Macleod.)
[Cr. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 50. Price 1s.]

LITTLEHALES, HENRY. "Pages in Facsimile from a Layman's Prayer-Book in English, about 1400 A.D." (Rivingtons.)
[These facsimile pages comprise mediæval versions of the Lord's Prayer, Te Deum, Magnificat, &c., and are edited from the original in the British Museum (MS. 27,592). 4to. Pp. xii., 14. Price 5s. 6d.

MOORE, THOMAS. "The Epicurean, a Tale; and Alciphron, a Poem." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A new edition. Half cloth. Pp. 302. Price 2s.]

SEDGWICK, W., R.E. "Force as an Entity with Stream, Pool, and Wave Forms." (Sampson Low.)
["An engineer's or a practical way of explaining the facts ascertained by science and their relation to each other." Cloth. Pp. xvi., 216.]

SMART, HAWLEY. "Without Love or Licence: a Tale of South Devon." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A novel in three voumes.]

WASHBURN, WILLIAM T. "Spring and Summer; or, Blushing Hours." (Putnam's Sons.)
[Cloth. Pp. 409. A volume of verse.]

Boyd's Pianos.—20 per cent. discount for cash, or £5s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO.'s, 4 SOUTHAMPTON-street, Bloomsbury, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

The Ladies' Corner.

LADIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

If only the walls of the British Museum Reading-room could speak, what stories we should hear of men and women's lives: of patient endeavour, of courageous toil, of deserved success, of pathetic disappointment, of tragic failure. Every day some hundreds of men and women repair to the British Museum Reading-room with as much punctuality and regularity as any bank clerk. Here are placed at each reader's disposal a comfortable armchair; a spacious desk with pen, ink, and blotting-paper; and the services of civil, gentlemanly attendants, who will not only bring any number of required books, but aid readers by their superior acquaintance with the catalogues, or render them any service within their powers.

The sterner sex naturally preponderates; but of late years the number of women has been steadily increasing, and at present they comprise many sorts and descriptions, old, young, fair, and very much the reverse. It must be admitted that the majority of women who frequent the reading-room are not particularly pleasing specimens of their sex; and the male who resorts to this place in the hope of a little mild flirtation to relieve his legal studies will probably be disappointed enough. But all the same, there are some interesting types.

Look at this woman—she is still young—who sits, regardless of her figure, with her chin almost touching her desk. As you pass she looks up and puts back her long black hair with a quick movement, and you see a pale, nervous face with wonderfully eager eyes. She is a leading Socialist, and is probably engaged upon the translation of some German book full of the most abstruse social philosophy. Meanwhile there is something sad about that hungry, ardent face, which makes you sigh and desire to take her away to a land where women do not worry their nervous systems over "wages, labour," &c. A little further on is a neat young lady—this is rather a distinction at the British Museum—with, alas! glasses and an air of marked severity about her. She, it is clear, is in for some medical examination; and you may possibly feel a thrill of satisfaction that necessity does not compel you to study disagreeable physiological diagrams of the kind that are spread in front of her. Near her sits a familiar figure to all the attendants. She is still fairly young—not more than two-and-thirty, perhaps; but there is little of youth about the poor thing's bent figure, pale face, and antiquated black garments, over which summer and winter she wears a rusty cape. Her exact occupation is not clear, but it is believed she does copying of some kind when she can get it; but the Museum is her home, and possibly, poor soul, the only warm shelter she knows of. This perhaps is hardly the legitimate use for which the reading-room was intended; but it would be inhuman to grudge this unfortunate woman the comfort which is afforded her by this well-lighted, well-warmed place. Proceeding across the room we come to a young lady who is laughing and talking, much to the disgust of some elderly scholars near her, and in utter disregard of the rules. She is a well-dressed, good-looking woman, who is apparently engaged upon a study of Browning's poems, an essay upon which will probably appear from her pen in one of the lighter magazines; but she is exactly the sort of individual one would like to see ruthlessly banished from the reading-room. She is noisy, fidgety, and a nuisance, and she could easily obtain the books necessary for her valuable literary contributions from the nearest local circulating library. As often as not, she is to be seen walking round the galleries with one or another of her male admirers, and the amount of serious work that she perpetrates is infinitesimal. She is, however, decidedly ornamental in her æsthetic dress of pale green with puffed velvet sleeves and silver girdle, and from that point of view of art has perhaps her use.

At the two sides that are set apart for ladies there will be as often as not vacant seats. Women prefer to plant themselves amongst the men for the sensible reason that the places that have been allotted to them especially are the most draughty in the room. Here there are mostly young women, more especially students, with Greek and Latin works before them, and an appearance of much learning and many sleepless nights in their faces. Indeed, with a few exceptions, there is one characteristic that is common to all these women's faces. There is a worried, anxious expression, which tells of difficulties in the matter of £ *s. d.*, and which is hardly ever to be found on the faces of their happier sisters, whose struggle for existence is a less desperate and painful thing. The saddest sight of all, perhaps, is that of the elder women whose youth and middle age have been passed in an attempt to make both ends meet by "research," "copying," "translation," and those hundred other precarious methods of eking out an income which are resorted to by a woman who cannot do any one thing well or thoroughly. One is inclined to wish that almshouses or some institutions existed where respectable elderly ladies could spend their declining years happily, devoid of monetary pressure, and substantially fed.

F. L.

NEW BOOKS.

"CONTRIBUTIONS TO IRISH LORE."

"Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages of Ireland." By Lady Wilde. (Ward and Downey.) Ireland is far richer in social lore than even Scotland, and Lady Wilde has done well in gathering and preserving in a permanent form many of the quaint and curious customs here described. In addition to much information about cures and charms, we have a good deal about fairies, witches, banshees, and such like creatures of eld, festivals, games, peasant tales of the dead, and so on. The general reader will find Lady Wilde's pages very interesting, and to the student of folk-lore they will be specially attractive. It is a pity, however, that the author should have allowed her feelings to lead her into the mistake of inserting a chapter on the American-Irish and the Irish of To-day. She loves her country with all the passion of a true patriot, and on the sufferings of her race she writes eloquently and well. But some to whom the volume would be otherwise attractive will, we are afraid, resent the introduction of such a topic in a work of this description.

THE UNKNOWN GOD.

"The Unknown God; or, Inspiration among Pre-Christian Races." By C. Loring Brace. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Mr. Brace's "Gesta Christi" is one of those books without which no well-ordered library is complete, and to it the present volume will form a fitting companion. Mr. Brace's object in his latest work is to show that "all the great and leading families of races in the world's history have at some time received the inspiration of the Unknown God," and to this end he examines critically the various religious beliefs of all ages, and gives abundant extracts from the sayings and writings of their founders. It may interest the members of a certain society which has been making some noise lately to know that Mr. Brace deals very fully with the Buddhist faith. He regards Buddha indeed as in a high degree inspired, and "as an instrument in the hands of Providence for the elevation and purification of Asia." To the Biblical argument for the inspiration of the heathen Mr. Brace devotes a special chapter. Altogether, the book is a singularly able contribution to the study of a fascinating subject, and is throughout characterized by that large-hearted tolerance which is a characteristic of the time.

A FEW PAMPHLETS.

"Light in Dark Places," by F. P. Cobbe, and "The Lord Chief Justice of England on Vivisection," both published by the Victoria-street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection (1, Victoria-street, S.W.), are vigorous attacks, for Miss Cobbe's part, upon the involved mechanism she illustrates, and for Lord Coleridge's upon the men of science by whom he has been opposed.—Just now, the Rev. Mr. Clarke's "Past and Present Revenues of the Church of England in Wales" (Headley Bros., 93, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street Within, with its extremely elaborate tables of tithes, should enjoy a large circulation among those who are in any way interested in the subject.—The case for the endowment of a national university is well put by H. Macan, M.A., F.C.S., in "The Duty of the State towards Higher Education" (Exeter: William Pollard and Co., North-street). The author seeks to answer the more obvious objections to the proposal he makes.—"Our Hardy Fruits," by Brian Wynne (Eyre and Spottiswoode), is a practical guide by the editor of the *Gardening World*. A section is devoted to insect pests and remedies therefor.—"British War Medals," by Thomas Carter (Groombridge), is Part II.—there are to be eight altogether—of a history of military and naval medals, and how they were won. The facsimile coloured plates are very good, but the descriptions are scarcely "written up" enough to be thrilling.

THE INDIAN BUDGET SURPLUS.

THE telegram on Sir David Barbour's Indian Budget, though it leaves many gaps to be filled by further information, is on the whole reassuring; and for the present it looks as if the cycle of Indian deficits was over. In 1887-88 the year closed with a deficit of two millions, though not a penny was set aside for famine insurance; the accounts of 1888-89 show a surplus of £37,000, but again not a penny was set aside for famine insurance; the year 1889-90, now practically over, shows a surplus of £1,810,000, after providing one million for famine insurance; and the estimates for 1890-91 expect a surplus of £400,000, after providing one million for famine insurance. No taxes are to be taken off; but the duty on beer and spirits is to be increased. The net loss on Upper Burma is reduced by £272,000 as compared with the year now closing. The rate of exchange is taken at 1*s.* 5½*d.* per rupee, which is apparently a safe figure. Three and three-quarter millions of capital are to be spent on railway and irrigation works; but the money will be provided from the surpluses of the two years, instead of being met by loans.

So far the result is good; the restoration of the famine fund is particularly satisfactory. We need not remark on the fact that one million of this year's surplus is due to the vagaries of the opium crop and the opium market; nor need we find fault with the financial juggle which carries forward to next year half a million of provincial contributions which were received in this year and were reckoned in this year's estimates. Our complaint is that with a surplus of two millions, besides the famine fund, Sir David Barbour is unable to take off any taxation, and is compelled to retain the sur-tax on salt, which was imposed at a time of serious financial difficulty. The explanation is that India continues to increase her already enormous army charges. Sir David Barbour has had—we conjecture that it was against his will—to provide £892,000 for special defences, and £1,361,000 for new weapons and for military expeditions. Papers presented to Parliament last year showed that the military expenditure of India, in time of peace, had increased from 12¾ millions thirty years ago to over 23 millions, inclusive of military works and special defences. In the coming year this prodigious military outlay is to be still further enhanced. Until a real and efficient check is put upon the growth of army expenditure, and until military expenses are cut down, there is no hope of relief for the Indian taxpayer.

The telegram does not say what will be the loss by exchange during the coming year; but, as 15 millions sterling will have to be provided in England, the charge to India on account of the depreciation of silver will apparently be about 6¾ millions. It is remarkable that, just as authorities here are computing that Mr. Goschen's surplus will be over 3 millions, Sir David Barbour brings out his Budget at Calcutta showing an improvement of close on 3 millions over his forecast of March last. The total of the Indian revenues come to nearly 88 millions, while the British revenues of the year 1889-90 will be somewhat over 90 millions. No doubt India is heavily taxed in proportion to her means, and the salt duty ought to be reduced. But when comparing the revenues of poor India with the revenues of rich England we must remember that in India's receipts 8½ millions of opium revenue come out of the pockets of the Chinese, that 23 millions of land revenue come out of the landlord's share of the rent of land, that 3½ millions are local rates for local purposes, and that 18½ millions are receipts from railways and irrigation works. Thus, the Indian revenue, properly comparable with England's revenue of 90 millions, is only about 32 millions.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCKERS' BATTLE.

IT looks as if the Liverpool docker is to be defeated in his battle with the shipowner. While thirty thousand men are perambulating the streets and ships are lying unloaded in the docks, it cannot be said that the strike is over, but there are signs that disunion and want are sapping the position of the docker, and that the end will come speedily. The dispute at Liverpool is much more complicated than that which took place in London. The "full-orbed tanner" was an intelligible issue to the outsider, and no doubt the simplicity as much as the justice of the claim roused the public enthusiasm in its support. At the northern port it is a question of hours and overtime rather than pay for the ordinary working day. A great deal of night work is necessitated by the exigencies of the Transatlantic service and the fact that Liverpool is a tidal port, and the men are claiming much better terms than have hitherto been accorded for work after 5 P.M. At present they are paid 8*d.* per hour for overtime, but their union ask for payment, not by the hour, but for a night of nine hours, or half a night, the wage for which is to be at double rate. With respect to day work, the men claim that they shall have a dinner hour, which in the rush of work is frequently not allowed, but if work is carried on without intermission they shall be paid double rate. All work on holidays and Sundays, of which there is a good deal at the port, is also to be paid for as overtime. For the ordinary day, beginning at seven and ending at five, the present wage is 4*s.* 6*d.*, and an increase to 5*s.* is asked. They also refused to work with non-union men, but that point has been given up.

When the London docker came out it was frequently stated that the strike would never have occurred had the question rested with the shipowners and not the Dock Board. At Liverpool the shipowners have the work of loading and unloading in their own hands, and a strike has not been averted. Indeed the Liverpool docker has found that the change has all been for the worse, as he has had a more formidable enemy to fight. The shipowners have shown much more energy than the London companies in their battle with the men. They have, of course, much fewer to contend with, but they have also done more to fill the places of the strikers. They have scoured the country for labourers, and have imported them from all quarters. They have also accommodated each other to the utmost, moving their men about as the exigencies of the case demanded. In this way they have despatched the mail and passenger steamers without delay, and have given no occasion for outside influences to be brought to bear upon them. On the other hand the labourers have not received that universal support in coin and kind words of which the London docker was the recipient, and the resources of their newly-formed union have been insufficient for a sustained struggle. The labourers have been unfortunate even in the time at which their contest was precipitated. Beginning at the outset of a parliamentary session, with such burning political questions on the board as the Parnell Commission Report, the newspapers have had no space to spare for a labour strike at Liverpool. The London strike came in the dead season, when "copy" was wanted, and writers were free to graphically describe the grievances of the docker. Dished up hot and strong in this fashion the public interest was aroused, and while the denunciations poured out subscriptions poured in. The moral is obvious that a body with a grievance should select an off-time for airing it. That is the newspaper psychological moment.

The shipowners have been most determined in their opposition both to the demands of the men and to the union as a controlling body. Their view is that the whole trade of the port would be paralyzed were they to knuckle under to the union, and that there never would be any certainty of finality in any arrangements that might be made. Perhaps under the feeling of exasperation engendered by the contest, a quite unnecessary amount of abuse has been heaped upon the men and their leaders; for as they have shown a greater disposition to fall in with the proposals to arbitrate than the owners have done, the unreasonableness cannot be said to be all on the one side. It were well if good came out of evil, and dock labour at Liverpool as at London were made less casual, but it appears to be inherent in the system. At one time the port is crowded, and there is a glut of work, sufficient for every man, while at another thousands are standing idle. So long as our labour market is overstocked, the chance of even occasional employment will draw men to the docks.

A telescope, measuring about six feet in length, stood in Broad-street, Birmingham, the other night, pointing to one of the planets. Every one was invited to look through free of charge, and so large a crowd collected to view the astronomic wonders that the police had to interfere. Those who did look through the telescope found merely an announcement of somebody's benefit at one of the theatres the next night, this being on a transparent plate illuminated from the rear by a bright gas-jet.

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of spirit, and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling and purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, and obtain the Genuine Article.

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CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.—RE-APPEARANCE of Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Miss Mary Moore, and Company, after their American Tour. THIS EVENING, at 8, "DAVID GARRICK," (for a limited number of nights only). Preceded by, at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open 7.45.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SUCCI, who is doing a fast of forty days, and has had no food for eight days, holds receptions all day. He is watched day and night by Doctors Pressone, and Laymen. Admission, One Shilling. A MYSTERY TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY.—PROGRAMME at 3 and 8.—ELLA ZUILA and LULU, Heroines of the Lofty Wire (80 feet high and 160 long); Dr. Ouchoff, Thought Reader, versus Professor Columbus; Fred Paulton, a Veritable Strong Man; Baker's Spectacle "The Armada:" the Wartenberg Troupe; the Wonderful Haytors; the Deltons, in their Sketch, "The Village"; Zulima, the Queen of Clubs; La True, Shadowgraphist; Degano, the Man-Serpent; the Troubadour Quartette: Professor Cross, Phrenologist; Scott-Edwards, Reciter (every evening); Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment at 5.25 and 9.55, in the ARENA, &c.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES. H.M. STANLEY, Esq.
ILLUSTRATIONS of AFRICAN ARTS and INDUSTRIES, and of European, Geographical, Missionary, Philanthropic, and Commercial Enterprise in the Dark Continent.
EN ROUTE for the HEART of SAVAGE AFRICA.—The Explorer's first Camp in a Palm-grove. Realistic Scene showing how Europeans travel in Africa.
THE NATIVE SECTION.—Murderous Weapons, Extraordinary Dresses and Ornaments, Primitive Implements, Strange Fetishes, Idols, &c., chiefly from the collections of famous travellers, missionaries, and sportsmen, and associated with great historical Expeditions. The realistic Awahimi Forest Scene and glimpses of African village life, and the murderous raids of the slave trader.
The BECHUANA LAND HUT, completely fitted up. The Lion's Den or African Jungle Scene.
The GALLERY OF PORTRAITS of the Great African Explorers, Missionaries, Philanthropists, Sportsmen, and Pioneer Traders. Pictures and Photographs illustrative of African Landscapes, People, and Scenes.
The SLAVE TRADE SECTION, showing how the diabolical traffic in human flesh and blood is carried on. Slave yokes, manacles, chains, whips, and various instruments of torture.
RELICS OF FAMOUS HEROES OF AFRICAN ENTERPRISE, or of noted Expeditions, including Letters, Journals, objects of various kinds of Mungo Park, Bruce, Livingstone, Captain Speke, Burton, Bishop Hannington, and many others whose names are household words.
THE GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION.—Illustrative of the progress of our knowledge of the Geography of Africa. A Unique Series of Old Maps.
AUTOGRAPH MAPS OF GREAT EXPLORERS. Historical Maps and Diagrams, specially drawn for this Exhibition by E. G. Ravenstein, the eminent African Cartographer.
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The whole arranged under the direction of well-known African authorities.
STANLEY AND AFRICAN EXHIBITION. OPENING DAY, THIS DAY, MARCH 24th. Admission, 1*s.* 6*d.* till 6 o'clock, 1*s.* after; other days, 1*s.* Children half-price. EVERY DAY, from 10 A.M. till 10.30 P.M.
Hon. Sec., Sir EDWARD LEE.
Sec., J. T. MACKAY ROBERTSON.

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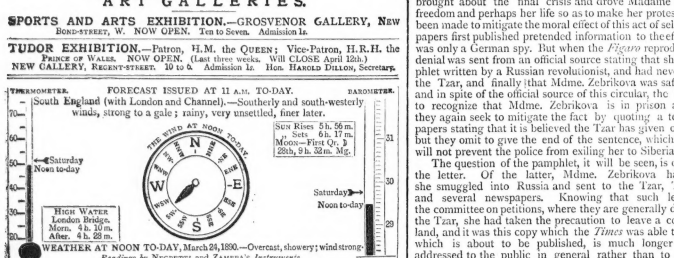
THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly and south-westerly winds, strong to a gale; rainy, very unsettled, finer later.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY
N
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W
NW
Sun Rises 5 h. 56 m.
Sets 6 h. 17 m.
Moon—First Qr. 28th, 9 h. 32 m. Mg.
Saturday Noon to-day
Saturday Noon to-day
High Water, London Bridge, Morn. 4 h. 10 m. After. 4 h. 28 m.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 24, 1890.—Overcast, showery; wind strong.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA's Instruments.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE KAISER AND THE PRESS.

THE DAY OF THE "REPTILE" ORGANS AT AN END.

The Berlin correspondent of Dalziel telegraphs:—Count Otto von Stolberg Wernigerode, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor, has addressed a most courteous letter to the president of the Berlin Press Club, Herr Ernst Wichert, asking him for a list of journalists who may be allowed to attend Court festivities. In former times only the reporters of the subsidized journals, "The Reptiles," were admitted to view inner Court life; but the resignation of Prince Bismarck, who always assumed a most unpleasant and haughty demeanour towards those newspaper men who refused to be bribed by him, has brought the "Eighth Great Power" gloriously to the front, especially as the Emperor declares that the days of "official" and "officious" pressdom are past—in other words, that he will allow none of his Ministers to have organs hereafter, and that all reputable journalists must be treated alike by Court and official circles.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.

A MAN AND TWO HORSES BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A quantity of nitro-glycerine, which was being conveyed along the road in a waggon, exploded yesterday near Decatur, Indiana, with terrible effect. The driver and the two horses were literally blown to atoms, while a woman and her infant in a house close by were also killed. Not a trace of the driver and the horses was left except some small strips of flesh which were found hanging from some trees at a considerable distance from the scene of the explosion.—*Reuter.*

A Dalziel's telegram reports the wife and child to have been also annihilated Nothing can be discovered of the vehicle and its three occupants except a deep hole in the ground and some small pieces of flesh attached to shreds of clothing hanging on the trees some distance from the hole. The report of the explosion was heard twenty miles off.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

A BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM KILLED.

A telegram from Buffalo by Dalziel says:—A collision occurred late yesterday at Portage between a freight and a passenger train. Both engines and twelve cars were demolished. Three persons were killed, and many fatally injured—among them a bride and bridegroom on their wedding trip.

According to Reuter, four persons were killed and several injured.

Contrary to the first reports, says Reuter, nobody was killed in the accident on the Union Pacific Railway near Brookville, Kansas, yesterday.

HALF A TOWN BURNED DOWN.

A Dalziel's telegram from Hamilton, Illinois, says the business portion of that city was totally destroyed by fire last night.

THE TZAR AND THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

REPORTED BANISHMENT OF MADAME ZEBRIKOVA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—Mdme Zebrikova, the lady who was reported to have sent a threatening letter to the Tzar, has been conveyed from St. Petersburg under the escort of gendarmes, and banished to a place unknown.

Dalziel's sends out the following telegram from St. Petersburg, which should of course be taken with considerable reserve:—The Tzar is deeply impressed by Mdme. Zebrikova's letter, said to have been left on his table in the Anitschkow Palace by a member of the Imperial household. He expressed himself in the most violent language when the Minister of the Interior, M. Durnowo, opposed his order to release the lady from custody. Among other things he wanted to know if he was the Tzar or not, &c. He then gave the order that the letters of the late Admiral Schestakow, who died suddenly in Sebastopol two years ago, and which have been withheld from him, should be submitted without further delay. These letters are understood to contain serious accusations against the so called "Obirtchalna," that is the high officials who are the real autocrats of Russia. Many of the present highest officials are in a state of great excitement, as they fear that the letters will seriously compromise them. The enemies of the all-powerful Senator Pobedonestzeff say that the letters, when once in the hands of the Emperor, will ruin him, as Schestakow had evidence to convict Pobedonestzeff as a traitor. Shortly after Schestakow's death some of Pobedonestzeff's compromising letters to Schestakow were destroyed by the Countess Beauharnais, who afterwards was made Duchess of Leuchtenberg, through Pobedonestzeff's influence; but it is said a few compromising documents have remained, and these will doubtless satisfy the Tzar that Pobedonestzeff is not all he claims to be. Sensational developments are expected. The Russian papers have never found courage enough to touch upon the Siberian Horrors stories as reported in the foreign press. A few papers now print the reports of a Chita correspondent which charges a gaoler with the utmost cruelties and even with robbing his prisoners.

M. BLOWITZ CLAIMS A TRIUMPH FOR THE "TIMES."

Telegraphing from Paris last night, M. de Blowitz says:—There is in Paris at this moment an intimate friend of Madame Zebrikova's, with whom I have had the advantage of holding some conversation, but I may not reveal her name. This lady informed me that Madame Tshebrikova is the daughter of the late Admiral Zebrikova. All her antecedents, as also her natural temperament, are the reverse of revolutionary. It was only at the age of twenty-five that she acquired sufficient independence to be able to devote herself to literary pursuits without producing a rupture between herself and her family. Since then, apart from her works on educational questions and on the position of women, she has written several charming stories for children, and translated into Russian a number of English and French books.

Speaking of the recent letter, M. de Blowitz says:—The articles published in the *Times* on the slaughter of political prisoners at Yakutsk largely contributed to the determination which led to its being penned. Mdme. Zebrikova also wrote a pamphlet. Leaving the MS. in Switzerland, she instructed her friends not to publish the pamphlet till they received the news of her arrest. An early copy of this pamphlet has just been given to me, and the following passage indicates the influence of the *Times*:—

The *Times* criticises this shameful act of the Russian Government from a purely monarchical standpoint. It says that the monarchical Governments of Europe might complain that Russia was injuring the monarchical cause and driving Monarchists themselves to the conclusion that salvation will only be attained by the destruction of the actual state of affairs prevailing in Russia. So as not to become the propagators of revolution the Government of Russia should prosecute the officials at Yakutsk and wash its hands of their infamous actions. This should be done if the Government is a Christian Government imbued with respect for the law. Such also is the opinion of every European of moderate views.

It is evident that the revelations published about the Yakutsk affair brought about the final crisis and drove Madame Zebrikova to sacrifice her freedom and perhaps her life so as to make her protest heard. Many efforts have been made to mitigate the moral effect of this act of self-sacrifice. Some French papers first published pretended information to the effect that Mdme. Zebrikova was only a German spy. But when the *Figaro* reproduced extracts of her letter a denial was sent from an official source stating that she had merely signed a pamphlet written by a Russian revolutionist, and had never drawn up nor sent any to the Tzar, and finally that Mdme. Zebrikova was safe in Paris. Now, however, and in spite of the official statement, the Russian papers are obliged to recognize that Mdme. Zebrikova is in prison at St. Petersburg, though they again seek to mitigate the fact by quoting a telegram from the English papers stating that it is believed the Tzar has given orders not to prosecute her, but they omit to give the end of the sentence, which is to the effect that this will not prevent the police from exiling her to Siberia.

The question of the painting is, as seen, is quite different from that of the letter. Of the latter, Mdme. Zebrikova had several copies which she smuggled into Russia and sent to the Tzar, Tzarewitch, the Ministers, and several newspapers. Knowing that such letters were submitted to the committee on petitions, where they are generally destroyed, and rarely reach the Tzar, she had taken the precaution to leave a copy of the letter in Switzerland, and it was this copy which the *Times* was able to publish. The pamphlet, which is about to be published, is much longer than the letter, and is addressed to the public in general rather than to the Tzar. It is entitled "Punishment by Exile and Hard Labour of Russian Political Prisoners," and is printed in Russian at the Free Press of Geneva.

Madame Zebrikova opens her pamphlet by insisting that even in Russia few persons have any idea of the slow death by daily torture implied by the words exile and hard labour. Insisting on the injustice and inutility of such punishments, she qualifies them not as measures for the protection of order and of the Government, but rather as the outcome of a blind sentiment of hatred and revenge. This naturally only increases the number of those revolutionists with whom Mdme. Zebrikova again protests she has no relations, and whose political action she does not approve.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT."

WHAT MAY BE DONE AT THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The *Daily News* St. Petersburg correspondent has had a long conversation with one of the best known Russian statesmen on the Labour Conference at Berlin. He expressed his firm conviction that during the debates there might be presented, from one or the other quarter, a proposal aiming at a general disarmament, and that such a proposal might be agreed upon in principle by all the Powers represented at the Conference, and by Germany first of all. In that case he opined that even France would, under the pressure of European public opinion, be obliged to declare herself ready to disarm. My interlocutor is not disinclined to suppose that Germany has called together the Conference mainly in order to create an opportunity for letting the question of disarmament be presented to Europe. If all the other Powers agreed upon the proposal of disarming, Russia, although not represented at the Conference, could not possibly refuse her assent; but the only disadvantage would then be on the part of Russia, and the entire advantage on the part of Germany. The military organization of the latter country is so excellent that she, despite an effective disarmament, could be fully armed again at any moment within a fortnight, while Russia would want several months, and probably a whole year, before she could again be ready to fight or to prevent an invasion.

The Berlin papers publish the Dalziel despatch from Berlin regarding the Waldersee crisis re-telegraphed from London. The *Tageblatt* and *Vossiche Zeitung* are surprised that such news should have reached London before known in Berlin, but admit its truth.—*Dalziel.*

A PILLAR FROM THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

The last change at the British Museum, the re-arrangement of the room of archaic Greek sculpture (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) is now on the point of completion, and the public are admitted to the gallery. The most important of the monuments exhibited is part of a pillar which Mr. Murray has pieced together with great patience and skill from the fragments of the older Temple of Diana at Ephesus. This was the temple which was burnt down in the night on which Alexander the Great was born. It was built in the sixth century before Christ, and the great interest of the pillar exhibited is that it consists of fragments of the set of pillars which Cœsus, King of Lydia, presented at the building of the temple. The base still bears part of the inscription, "Cœsus the King dedicated me." Round the drum of the pillar were figures carved in a rude style, of which two, a man and a woman, a very grotesque couple, still remain. Besides this, there are pieces of a frieze and a cornice from the same temple, which have been lying in the cellars since Wood brought them over in 1874, and are now for the first time shown to the public.

Nearly £4,000 has been subscribed towards a fund for a memorial to the late Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND THE LONDON CONSTITUENCIES.

MR. JOHN BURNS TO BE OPPOSED AT BATTERSEA.

A special meeting of members of the Social Democratic Federation was held on Saturday evening at the hall in the Strand, to consider the question of "running" Socialist candidates for different constituencies in London. The presence of a few friends of Mr. John Burns made the proceedings at times very noisy. The chairman said they had £1,200 to help in defraying the expenses of a few labour candidates in London, and they must now choose the constituencies and candidates for the fight. It was decided to contest Bermondsey, West Southwark, Camberwell, West Newington, Finsbury, Haggerston, and Bethnal-green. Concerning Battersea, Mr. Hyndman proposed that the question should be shelved for three months. An amendment favouring immediate discussion was carried. A member moved a resolution approving of a Social Democrat to oppose John Burns at Battersea. This was seconded, and a heated discussion, dealing with the subject at great length, followed. Mr. Chapman (Paviors' Union) thought the organization was acting very foolishly, and throwing money away, and he hoped their candidate would not be returned. This was the signal for much uproar. The resolution was carried—half a dozen votes only being given to the amendment, that no one be sent to Battersea, and these votes raised cries of "Traitor, traitor!" Kennington is to be contested at the next County Council election by Mr. Hunter Watts. One of the members declared that he would not allow Mr. Watts to stand, and expressed his determination to go to the poll as a working man.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Social Democratic Federation has issued a manifesto to the workers of Great Britain and Ireland, stating that the Federation has resolved to put forward candidates wherever possible at elections for School Boards, County Councils, or Parliament. "These candidates," according to the manifesto, "will be run as avowed Social Democrats, utterly indifferent to the convenience of any political party. In explanation of this change of action, the Federation maintains that "the middle-class political parties have either entirely neglected the interests of the workers or shelved them by fraudulent phrases and party cries when pressure from without has rendered it dangerous to ignore them any longer." The Federation asserts that it has been the principal factor during its nine years of agitation in changing public opinion regarding the rights of property and in causing public bodies to prevent "sweating" in contracts for public work, to pay their employés higher wages, and to work them shorter hours. The manifesto concludes with the prophecy that as to-day the world rings with the victories of our German comrades and the discomfiture of Bismarck and Kaiser William so shortly shall the success of the English Social Democrats go forth to encourage our comrades throughout the civilized world.

GREAT PRAIRIE FIRES.

A dreadful fire, says a Denver telegram by Dalziel, is raging over the prairies. Upwards of a hundred thousand acres of arable land is destroyed, and the country for many square miles is threatened with devastation.

Prairie fires have occurred in South Eastern Colorado and Kansas, near Wichita. In the latter State twenty square miles were devastated before the fire could be checked. Ten farmhouses and barns have been destroyed. A man and a boy were fatally injured in their efforts to save their property, and other persons were seriously burned.

SISTER GERTRUDE AND THE LEPERS.

Advices from Honolulu state (says a Dalziel's telegram from San Francisco) that Sister Gertrude is not to be allowed to reside on the Island of Molokai, because the mission there in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and Sister Gertrude belongs to the Dominican order. She will be forced to remain at Kalili, the receiving station, and there nurse lepers or those who are supposed to have contracted the disease. Sister Rose Gertrude is much disappointed, as she will not be isolated as she had hoped, and so will be unable to carry out in its entirety the policy she had laid out for herself.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE.

The Queen has approved the name of Mr. John Dickinson for the appointment of metropolitan police magistrate. Mr. Dickinson was called to the Bar in 1871, and is a member of the Northern Circuit. At intervals during the last two years Mr. Dickinson has acted as deputy stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool.

A MOTHER DECAPITATED BY HER SON.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Somerville, Tennessee, where a negro boy aged eleven decapitated his mother with an axe. He was subsequently found playing with other children, and on being questioned said that his mother laid her head upon a block and ordered him to cut her head off, otherwise she would kill him.—*Reuter.*

A CHALLENGE TO THE "VALKYRIE."

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The owners of the yachts *Titania, Katrina, Shamrock*, and *Gracie* have sent challenges to Lord Dunraven as owner of the *Valkyrie*, and to Mr. Ralli, owner of the *Yarana*, asking them to compete in a series of races over the New York yachting course during the coming summer.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Pittsburg telegram by Dalziel says:—Great damage is reported throughout the upper portion of the state by the overflowing of the rivers, timbermen and miners being the principal sufferers. The city of Johnstown, the scene of the awful calamity of last summer, is again seriously threatened.

GENERAL SCHENCK AND "DRAW POKER."

General Robert Schenck, a former Minister from the United States to the Court of St. James, died yesterday afternoon from acute pneumonia, from which he had been suffering for several days. On Saturday the General was so considerably better that hopes were entertained of his recovery, but some extra exertion in the morning again prostrated him, with fatal result. His obituary notices (says a Dalziel despatch from Washington) dwell on the fact that he is generally credited with having introduced the great American game of draw-poker into England.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BUYING SEED WHEAT.

A Dalziel's telegram from Ottawa says that the Dominion Government has decided to spend £6,000 on the purchase of seed wheat for the use of farmers in the north-west.

A NEW YORK TICKET SPECULATOR MURDERED.

A Reuter's telegram, dated New York, March 23, says:—A quarrel took place last night between two rival ticket speculators in front of one of the principal theatres here, which resulted in one of the men shooting the other dead.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN.

The New York Chinese laundrymen assembled yesterday to organize a plan of defence against the Laundrymens Association, which lately decided to open establishments close to those of the Chinese, and to underbid the latter.—*Reuter.*

THE ALBUM FOR M. PASTEUR.

On the front page of the album which is to be presented to M. Pasteur by his admirers in Great Britain, the United States, and the English-speaking colonies, stands the following inscription by the Princess of Wales: "A ce grand M. Pasteur, le bienfaiteur de la race humaine." After this come the names of the Professors of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, San Francisco, Toronto, and Montreal. Further on will be found a eulogium in Egyptian hieroglyphics, signed in the British Museum; while another interesting feature is a text from the "Rig Veda," written by Professor Max Muller. Already the album contains inscriptions by Mr. Gladstone, Professor Huxley, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. Rider Haggard, Sir Douglas Powell, Sir Joseph Lister, Sir Alfred Garrod, and several members of the House of Lords. The drawings have been executed, among others, by Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Alma-Tadema, Sir Noel Paton, Mr. J. MacWhirter, Mr. Felix Moscheles, Mr. Du Maurier, and Mr. George Boughton. The presentation will be made at the Pasteur Institute shortly after Easter.

Mr. David Stevenson, Mrs. Birchall's father, has arrived in New York.

M. Berthelot, an eminent chemist, and member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, has discovered a new method of roasting coffee, by which the waste will be reduced 15 per cent., and by which the deleterious elements of the berry will be eliminated.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM PRESIDENT KRUGER.

VOTES FOR THE ENGLISH IN THE TRANSVAAL.

It is difficult to keep pace with the political developments of the Transvaal. The latest news, for which the *Times* correspondent at Durban is responsible, is that President Kruger has foreshadowed in a speech at Klerksdorp some most remarkable features in the new Constitution. It will be remembered that there has been much questioning as to the objects of the bill which is to be submitted to the Volksraad when it meets in May.

It has debated whether the design of the new measure will prove to be the retarding of the Englishmaking process, or the recognition of it in a broadening of the constitution. President Kruger promises that it will give the right to vote for the Volksraad after two years' residence (five being required at present) and the right to sit in the Volksraad after two years' exercise of the franchise (the present basis being ten). It will, therefore, be a most progressive measure.

THE MORFA COLLIERY DISASTER.

THE FATE OF THE HORSES.

The work of flooding Morfa colliery still continues, and will be completed this week. The fate of the poor horses in the pit excites the greatest commiseration. A Cardiff farrier has telegraphed to the manager offering to descend the shaft and shoot the animals, as they are within 100 yds. of the pit mouth. He states that the task could be accomplished in 20 minutes. The Government inspector, however, declines to allow any one to go down the pit, owing to great risk of life involved by the fire and the foul gas now given off in the mine.

GUN ACCIDENT ON A TRAINING SHIP.

TWO MEN INJURED.

A serious accident occurred on board her Majesty's training ship *Trincomalee* in Southampton to-day. A Nordenfelt gun went off before it was expected, and two men, including the instructor, were seriously injured.

DYNAMITE MAGAZINE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED; FORTY INJURED.

A Central News telegram from New York says news has reached here of a terrible explosion at Hauchaca, Peru. A magazine containing dynamite was struck by lightning, which caused the dangerous substance to explode, resulting in the death of five persons and serious injuries to forty others.

PRINCE HATZFELDT'S DEBTS.

Mr. Huntington, the father-in-law of Prince Hatzfeldt, has been interviewed regarding the reports of the Prince's enormous debts. He says that the most that he owed was about six thousand pounds, partly lost at cards, but the bulk at horseracing. The debts were largely increased by resorting to usurers, who charged the Prince 72 per cent. Mr. Huntington spoke most kindly of the Prince, and said that he did not give his daughter a penny more dowry than if she had taken an American husband.—*Daily Chronicle*.

AN ITALIAN MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS.

Four hundred Italians met in Boston yesterday to make arrangements for the erection of a monument to Columbus.—*Reuter*.

A NEW CRUISER.

An Admiralty Order has been received at Sheerness Dockyard directing the authorities to commence the construction of a new second-class cruiser, which is to be named the *Brilliant*, and will be the largest ship ever built at that establishment. She is to be 300 feet in length, and is to have a displacement of 3,600 tons.

A PANIC IN A CATHEDRAL.

A false alarm of fire raised last night in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Marlborough-street, Dublin, nearly resulted in a panic. In spite of the appeals of Archbishop Walsh and the priests, there was a rush to the doors, many women fainting in the crush, but no serious consequences followed.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS STRIKE.

The strike of the dock labourers at Liverpool is practically settled, and it is expected that the men will to-day resume work in a body. There is great distress in the town, but it is being relieved as far as subscribed funds will permit.

THE ARREST OF AN ITALIAN DEPUTY.

The resolution of the Italian Chamber authorizing the arrest of the Socialist Deputy Signor Costa in execution of the three years' imprisonment for resisting the police has produced an excellent impression. The Extreme party had brought to bear on its influence to save its popular representative, having even recourse at Bologna to a demonstration in the streets, but all to no purpose. Signor Costa has, it is thought, fled to Switzerland.

M. LEON SAY ON HIS ENGLISH ANCESTRY.

M. Léon Say on Saturday read to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences an extract from the autobiography of his grandfather, Jean Baptiste Say, the economist, in which he established his descent from a parent English stock :—

> A certain Lord Say was Lord High Treasurer of the English Crown under Henry VI. I do not know whether I descend from this personage, but he is an ancestor one might well feel proud of. My paternal great-grandfather, named John Say, was born in England. He went to Holland, where he engaged in commerce. Nothing is known of the events which induced him to settle at Nimes subsequently, and he married there. After his death his widow, left in charge of three children, was driven by the persecutions against the Protestants to fly to Geneva for refuge.

It would be interesting to ascertain if M. Léon Say is a descendant of the Lord Say who was beheaded by Jack Cade, and who was a contemporary of Joan of Arc; but even if his descent is less illustrious it is none the less thoroughly English.

THE CREWE MURDERERS.

Every effort is being made at Crewe to obtain signatures to petitions praying for the commutation of the death sentence passed upon George and Richard Davies, and their solicitor will at once communicate with the Home Secretary. Should there be no respite the sheriff will probably fix the execution for April 14 or 15.

LORD DUNRAVEN AND THE SWEATING COMMITTEE.

Lord Dunraven is expected to make a statement in the House of Lords to-night on the subject of the Sweating Committee, and will move that he be exempted from further attendance on the Committee.

SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR INSUBORDINATION.

A soldier, named Lebrun, was on Saturday, says a Paris telegram, sentenced to death by court-martial at Nantes for having, while intoxicated, struck one of his officers.

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY'S WILL.

The will of the late Sir Henry Manisty has been proved, the value of the personalty being sworn at £122,815. He bequeaths £2,000 and his leasehold house, 24A, Bryanston-square, and its furniture, to Lady Manisty, £3,500 and his law library to his son, Herbert Francis; £2,500 to his daughter, Isabel; immediate legacies to his five other children and two grandchildren, his brothers and sisters in law; £2,500 to his senior clerk, Mr. W. Bundock; a life annuity of £100 to his junior clerk, Mr. C. Barnes; £250 each to the London Fever Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Barristers' Benevolent Association; £25 each to servants of five years' service, and £10 each to those of two years' service. Lady Manisty is to take the income for her life of the residue, from which, on her death, some further legacies are to be paid, and the ultimate residue is to be held in trust for the testator's seven children.

Lord and Lady Wolseley have concluded their visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. They returned to town to-day.

The names of eighty-one prisoners occur in the calendar of the Old Bailey Sessions, which commenced to-day.

Mr. Herbert Rhodes, cotton spinner, of Glossop, has accepted an invitation to contest Ashton-under-Lyne as a Gladstonian Liberal at the next General Election.

According to a San Francisco telegram by Dalziel, James McCleary, the champion billiard-player of the Pacific coast, in a dispute last night at the Baldwin Hotel, shot Joe Rodgers, the well-known Eastern sportsman.

PRINCE BISMARCK INDIGNANT.

BOTH TITLE AND ALLOWANCE REFUSED.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is believed in Berlin that Prince Bismarck has declined to take the title of Duke of Lauenburg and the grant accompanying it, but that he will accept the rank of Colonel General in the Army. Various rumours are current as to the causes of the Prince's resignation, the official reason being the interpretation of the Cabinet Order of 1852. Count Herbert Bismarck is said to have desired that his resignation should be accepted forthwith, and several Ministerial changes will probably follow. There is an idea that the Emperor will so form his new Cabinet as to represent all the various parties in the Reichstag.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday afternoon called on Prince Bismarck, who was, however, unable to receive his Royal visitor, owing to sudden indisposition. The indisposition was very sudden indeed, inasmuch as the ex-Chancellor had, an hour or two before, entertained at dinner General von Caprivi, the Cabinet Ministers, the Secretaries of State, and his body physician Dr. Schweninger.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* finds that the difference between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck was very much more of a personal nature than was at first supposed. Unless the omens are very misleading the ex-Chancellor's mind at the present moment must be in a state of extreme soreness at the incidents of the last few days—feelings of Achilles when he angrily withdrew from the Grecian camp to brood over his fancied wrongs in his solitary tent. The ex-Chancellor has declined to accept the ducal title conferred upon him by the Emperor, and also waived the right, graciously offered him by his Majesty, to continue in receipt of his salary, as well as in possession of his present official residence. It may be remembered that when the Emperor relieved Count Moltke of his functions as Chief of the General Staff he confirmed the Field-Marshal in the further enjoyment of both these perquisites; but Prince Bismarck is packing and making haste to be off to Friedrichsruhe, with a determination to accept no superannuation allowance for his long and incomparable services by the legal pension guaranteed to all Prussian and German officials. Having been promoted to a higher military rank than he previously held, it will be incumbent on him, before he leaves town, to report himself personally to the Emperor in his new capacity as General of Cavalry; but it is now stated, with an appearance of truth, that he has not seen the Emperor since Saturday, the 15th inst.

It is currently reported that at a luncheon party he gave the other day, the ex-Chancellor talked very freely and openly, as is his wont, on the thoughts uppermost in his mind, and that, in allusion, apparently, to his sense of indispensableness to his country, he self-consolingly exclaimed, "Le roi me reverra." But, be this as it may, he will leave for Friedrichsruhe in a day or two, after having handed over the tangled skein of public business to his successor, General von Caprivi, who is already installed in the Cabinet Palace. For the last day or two the ex-Chancellor has been sending round P.P.C. cards with the word Reichskanzler carefully erased. It is now pretty certain that the Emperor will accept the resignation of Count Herbert Bismarck; but, even should his Majesty decline for the present to comply with his request, the Count will be granted six months' leave of absence for the restoration of his health, which is anything but good.

General von Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, dined with Prince and Princess Bismarck at the Chancellor's Palace in the Wilhelmstrasse on Sunday evening.

RENEWAL OF THE JUDENHETZE.

THE KAISER OPPOSED TO IT.

One of the disgraceful consequences of the late German elections (according to Dabiel's Berlin correspondent) is the renewal of the Judenhetze. Pastor Stoecker has lately resumed his agitation, and once more cries, "Boycott the Jews" by word and pen. His newspaper overflows with vituperation against the race of Israel, which he accuses of the most heinous crimes against the ethics of modern society. He announces that the tumultuous meeting days of the ante-Frederick will be resumed, and it is intimated that Dr. Gossler, Minister of Public Worship, is siding with him, and is about to play the part once impersonated by Minister von Puttkamer, whose resignation was requested by the late Emperor Frederick. Under these circumstances the rowdy element among the anti-Semites feels quite sure of being allowed to wreak their hatred against the Hebrews, and openly boast of their high protection, especially as the Empress is said to feel very friendly towards Pastor Stoecker. The present fight is to insure the complete separation of Christians and Jews in school, a course which finds favour only in the ranks of the most orthodox religionists of both parties. The Emperor, who at one time had a leaning towards Stoecker, is personally very much opposed to the anti-Semitic agitation, and to show this objection has now decided to send his sons to the French Gymnasium in Berlin, founded by Frederick the Great, which at present numbers 193 Jews, 222 Protestants, and 12 Catholic scholars. But the agitation against the Jews is not confined to the pulpit, the rostrum, and the public press. A Christian league of merchants has been formed under the auspices of Stoecker, the members of which positively refuse to have any business dealings with Jews. The agitation against Jews has also been renewed in other parts of the Empire, especially in the kingdom of Saxony, in the provinces of Hesse-Cassel, Westphalia, and the principality of Lippe. In those places the Jews are denied the right of acting as jurors.

THE WINDSOR ELECTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The contest at Windsor begins to-night in earnest, when meetings will be held, to be addressed by Earl Compton, Lady Stevenson, and Mr. Bolton, M.P. Mr. Grenfell is as strong a candidate as possible, and popular everywhere especially at Waterside and Eton. The Tory majority is certain to be reduced, it may be possibly converted into a minority. Windsor is well placarded.

Mr. A. Grenfell, writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, has had a very exciting career. Having been struck off the University crew while at Oxford, he was the hero of the daring row across Channel which a few years ago created much stir in college circles. While member for Salisbury in the Parliament of 1880, he acted as one of the special correspondents in the Soudan for a well-known London paper, and he now treasures a handsome gold cup as a memento of his visit, the proprietor to the excellence of his despatches. He was encamped in the Bayuda desert zareba outside Suakim on the memorable Sunday when Sir John McNeill's force was surprised and surrounded, and, cut off from his companions, he was for hours mourned as dead. He was also one of the companions of the late Mr. Gilbert Leigh on the ill-fated American tour in which the latter lost his life, and helped to carry the body—which he himself found, at the foot of the precipice over which Mr. Leigh had fallen—scores of miles to civilized parts. It was from that tour that he returned to be appointed a member of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and to be defeated upon seeking re-election for Salisbury.

WHAT THE LABOUR CONFERENCE HAS DONE.

The work of the Labour Conference will not take more than a fortnight, and will probably come to an end next Saturday. A plenary sitting will possibly be held to-day.

The *Berliner Politische Nachrichten* declares that the Conference's three committees have already arrived at the following important decisions :—

1. That only persons over fourteen years of age shall work in mines. 2. That female labour underground in mines is altogether inadmissible. 3. That children's labour in factories must be dependent upon their having completed the authorized school course. 4. That night work for children under fourteen years of age is prohibited. 5. That in any case children under fourteen shall not work more than six hours a day, with an interval of at least a quarter of an hour. 6. That children's labour in unhealthy or dangerous trades is forbidden. 7. That Sunday rest shall be conceded in all employments, with the exception of certain cases in which Sunday labour may be necessary for the continuity of the production or trade in which work can only be carried on at certain seasons of the year, and that even in these cases the employé shall have at least every other Sunday free.

THE KAISER AND HIS PETITIONER.

The Emperor, while riding in the Thiergarten yesterday afternoon, was suddenly approached by a woman. The aides-de-camp in attendance spurred their horses forward, but a policeman quickly seized the woman. She held a petition in her hand. News of an attempted assault on his Majesty spread through the city greatly to the annoyance of the Emperor, who has ordered the woman to be set at liberty and her case inquired into.—*Dalziel*.

WHO WILL TAKE THE SHERIFF TO GAOL?

A Dalziel cablegram from New York says:—Sheriff Flack, who is to be sentenced to-day for having procured a fraudulent divorce from his wife, will place the law in a peculiar predicament. As he has not yet been discharged from the office of sheriff, there will be no officer in the city authorized to convey him to gaol unless Mr. Edgar Ridgway, who is spoken of as Mr. Flack's successor, receives his appointment by wire from Governor Hill.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS DULL.—PRICES LOWER.—HARDLY ANY FEATURE.

Borrowers are being charged 3½ per cent. for short advances, and a fair business is being transacted. The discount rate for three months' bank paper remains at 2⅜ to 2⅝ per cent., with a moderate number of bills offering. The market is still very poor, and it is expected that large borrowings will have to be effected at the Bank of England in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement, while it is thought likely that before the dividends fall due for payment the bulk of them will have been anticipated.

Stock Exchange markets for the most part present a quiet and uninteresting appearance, and it is not expected that much will be done in the way of new business until after the adjustment of the account, which is now close at hand. Prices, in the absence of support, tend downwards, but it is quite possible that there may be some hardening of quotations in connection with the closing of speculative accounts prior to the settlement. Consols are firm, the quotation for the account showing an improvement of 1-16. In the Home Railway market the only feature is the continued selling of Caledonian stock, on fears that the stock-splitting operation will not come off. Other descriptions are generally about ¼ down. Foreign Stocks have not been dealt in to any appreciable extent and the changes are slight. Americans are a little irregular, but here, too, there is no movement calling for special attention. According to advices from the other side, trade reports show a more active distribution of merchandise. Collections are reasonably prompt, but the margin of profit for jobbers and retailers is narrow, in consequence of close competition. The directors of the Norfolk and Western have approved contracts for an extension, 190 miles in length, to Ironton, Ohio. The money for the building of the line is provided by the recent sale of bonds, and for the equipment by the proceeds of a preference issue. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are quiet.

The Montgomeryshire Brewery (Limited) is an amalgamation of Messrs. T. E. Isaard and Co.'s Brewery, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, established 1831, and Mr. David Roberts's Brewery, Aberystwith, established 1843. The share capital is £70,000, divided into 6,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each, and 8,000 ordinary shares of £5 each holders of which will be entitled to the whole of the net profits after providing for the preference dividends and interest on the 5 per cent. debenture stock, of which £30,000 is to be issued. The trustees for debenture stockholders are—Mr. Henry J. Robinson, Boddalog Hall, Merionethshire, and Mr. Devereux Pryce, Dolforwyn Hall, Montgomeryshire.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows a further recovery in the specie average, owing to the recent purchases of bonds by the Treasury, but a slight decrease is shown in the legal tenders, which appears to indicate that the interior of the United States is still withdrawing money from New York, as is natural considering the activity of trade. The reserve has increased by £560,000 and now amounts to £21,260,000, £990,000 more than the legal minimum. Last week the excess reserve was only £215,000.

A Russian Imperial Ukase addressed to the Minister of Finance, dated 21st inst., orders the complete redemption of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1862, and the issue of a third Four per Cent. Gold Loan of 75 million gold roubles, redeemable in eighty-one years. The rate of amortization will not be increased, but will remain as before. Conversion of the new loan be effected before Jan. 1, 1900. The holders of the loan of 1862, to whom notice will be given before July 1 next, may exchange their bonds against bonds of the new loan, the subscription to which will be opened in Paris, Berlin, London, Amsterdam, Brussels, and New York.

According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending March 22, was 95. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 116, showing a decrease of 21, being a net decrease in 1890, to date, of 168.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Midland ⅛. *Receded:* Caledonian ⅝, Brighton Deferred, Chatham Ordinary, Sheffield Deferred, North British Deferred, Scottish Central, and South Eastern Deferred ½ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Turkish Defence ¼, Greek 1881 ¼, and Italian ⅜. *Declined:* Argentine Cedulas "A" ½, Bulgarian ½, Hungarian Gold, Portuguese, and Turkish 1871 ⅛ each.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen:* Illinois Central and Wabash Mortgage ⅜, Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Ontario shares, Erie shares, and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅛ each. *Fallen:* Denver Preference, Lake Shore, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific shares ⅜ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Lower:* Canadian Pacific and Lombarde Venetian ½ each.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Suez Canal ¼. *Receded:* Tamarugal ¼, Elmore's Copper, San Jorge, and De Beers ⅜, and Tharses 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols(2¾)Money	97⅛	⅜
Do. Account	97 7/16	9/16
Do. 1903	97	⅜
New 2½ per Cents.	94½	5
Local Loans Stock	103½	¾
India 3½ per Cents.	107	⅜
Do. 4½ p. c. Stock	114¾	2
Egyptian Guar. ..	100	1
Ils. of England St.	350	5 xd
Met.Bk.Wks.3½%stk.	111¼	¼
Do. 3 p. c. Stock	101¼	2½
Birmingham 3½ p. c.	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent ..	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	13
Manchester 4 p. c.	125	8
COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95½	6½
Cape 4 p. c. Cons Ins	109½	10½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins ..	111	13
Mauritius 4 pc Ins.	107	8
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	103	10
N.S. Wales Ins 1935	111	13
„ 3½ Ins.	101½	2½
NewZld4p.c.Cons.	103	9
Queensland 4 p.c. Ins	103½	10½
S. Austin 4p.c.Reg.	107	8
Victoria 4 p. c. Stock	111½	12½
W.Australia4p.c.Ins.	108	19
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentn4½ p.c.1888	75	4
Do. 3½ p.c. Vento.	57	8
Do. Cedulas 5 ..	57	8
Do. „ Ewe.	57	8
Austrian Gold	93	5
„ Silver..	75	5
Brazilian 4½ Stg.	69	70
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	70½	7
Do. „ (partly pd)	15	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1833	97	9
„ Cedulas 5	91	2
„ „ "J	89	30
Bulgarian	89	90
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	102	4
Co ◆ Rica A	90	2
„ B.....	87	9
Ecuador, New	24	⅝
Egypt. State Dom.	105½	4½
Do. Unified	97	¾
Egypt. Preference	104¾	5½
Do. Daira Sanieh	84	¾
French5p.c. Rente	101¾	2
Do. 4½p.c.Rentes	104½	5
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	89½	90½
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	24½	⅝
Hung. Gold Rentes	91	¾
Italian	94	¾
Mexican 5 p.c.1888.	95	⅝
Peruvian 5p. c. 1872	17¾	¾
Do. 5 p. c.	20½	¾
Portuguese	62¾	⅜
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	93½	4
Spanish 4 p. c.	70½	10½
Turkish Gold	102	4
Conv. A	20	½xd
Do. B	21	½xd
Do. D	17¾	¼xd
4½ p. c. 1871	95¼	¾
5 p. c. Defence ..	102¾	⅜
5 p. c. Priority ..	92	3 xd
Uruguay Unified ..	72½	3
Do. 6 p. c. 1913 ..	58½	6
Virginia Funded ..	45	6
U.S. 4½ p. c.	109	6
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Brighton Ordinary ..	168	7
Do. A	170½	1½
Chatham Ordinary	22¾	⅝
Do. Preference	109	½
Caledonian	123½	½
Glasgow & South W.	117	
Great Northern ..	121	2
Do. A	101½	⅛
Great Western	161½	⅞
Hull and Barnsley.	37	½
Lanc. and Yorks. ..	120	1
North Western	170½	⅝
South Western	151	2
Manch. and Sheff..	86	8
Do. A	45½	¾
Metro.Consolidated	76½	6
Do. District ..	29½	30¾
Midland	142	⅜
North Brit. Pref..	73½	½
Do. Def.	41½	½
North Eastern	164½	⅞
North Stafford	110	12
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	102¾	⅞
Taff Vale	74	6
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific....	74	¾
Can. Pacific Shares	32½	3
Chic.Mil.and St. Pl	70½	½
Denver& R. Grande	15½	⅝
Do. Preferenace	46¾	¼
Illinois Shares	117½	18½
Lake Shore	109¾	10¼
Louis & Nash.	87½	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10	⅛
N. Y. Central Shares	110¾	¾
New York Ontario	18½	⅜
N. Y. Erie Shares	34	⅛
Do. Second Mort.	104	½
Norfolk & West. Pref	62¾	¾
N.Y.,P. & Ohio M ..	33½	⅝
North Pacific Pref.	74½	⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	1
Pennsylvania Sh...	55¾	¾
Phil & Read Sh...	20½	⅝
Union Pacific Sh ..	64½	⅜
Wabash Preferred ..	31¾	¾
Do. Gen. Mort. ..	50	1
Grand Trunk Ord...	10¾	⅜
Do. First Pref..	72½	⅝
Do. Second Pref.	48¾	9½
Do. Third Pref.	28½	7½
Do. Guaranteed ..	80	½
Mexican Ordinary	37¾	⅝
Mexican Central ..	13¾	¼
Mexican National	54	6
Lombards-Venetian	10¾	11½
Nitrate Railway ..	15½	16½
Taltal	4½	⅜
B. Ayres & Rosario	158	62
Do. Great Southern	177	82
Central Argentine..	87	½
S. Paulo (Braz.) ..	44	6
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	114½	15½
City Bank	223½	3½
Colonial	209	8
Consolidated	23½	4
Imperial	191½	200½
Imperial Ottoman..	11¾	⅛
London and County	50	½
Lloyds	27½	8½
Lon. and Westmin.	70	1
London Joint Stock	93½	4½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	58½	7½
Provincial of Ireland	24	⅝
Stand. Bk. of S. A	55	5
Union of London ..	41½	2½
National Discount	11¼	¾
TRUSTS.		
Fin. & Cl. Gov. DC	135	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. DC	110	14
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6½	7
Stock Conversion ..	1½	⅜
South African Gold	2¼	⅜
Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6	½
MINING & LAND.		
Indian Con. Gold	2⅜	2/9
Mysore Gold	6¼	⅜
Oregum Gold	2 3/16	5/16
Cape Copper	7 7/16	9/16
Namaqua	1¾	2⅛
Mason & Barry....	2⅝	¾
Rio Tinto	15⅞	16
Tharsis	4⅜	⅝
Montana	1 1/16	3/16
De Beers	16¾	⅜
Griqualand West ..	5¾	⅛
New Jagersfontein.	11¾	⅜
City and Suburban.	6½	⅜
Hunger's Gold	6½	⅜
Jubilee.....	4½	⅜
Robinson	3	⅛
Salisbury.....	4¾	5
Sutherland Est....	15¾	⅜
S. Afcn. Explorats	19	⅜
Do. New.....	1½	3/4pm
C. P. of Sth. Africa	9	¾
Exploring Co.	15	16
Oceana Land.....	8⅝	⅜
Southern Land.....	⅜	⅝pm
Transvaal Land	⅝	⅝pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American ..	49	50
Do. Preferred ..	83½	4½
Brazilian Submarine	8⅝	¼
Direct United States	10½	⅜
Eastern	14	⅜
Do. Extension	14	⅜
Globe Telegr. Trust	8½	⅛
National Telephone	5	¾

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.	180	90
London Road Car ..	5¾	¾
London Street	15	½
London Tramways ..	14½	15¾
North Metropolitan	18½	19

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	280	5
East London	209	14
Grand Junction....	125	7
Kent	275	5
Lambeth	284	8
New River, New ..	360	5
Sthwrk & V'xhall..	161	5
Tampaca	2¾	⅜
West Middlesex ..	280	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	247	50
Imp. Continental ..	217	22
South Metropolitan	230	5
Do. P	226	30
Do. C	239	40
London Electric ..	2⅞	3½
Metrplitan Electric	5¾	⅛

MISCELLANEOUS

Allsopp's.....	7½	⅜
Bell's Asbestos	12½	⅜
Bolivian Rails.....	24½	⅛
Hotchkiss	3¼	¼
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	1⅜	2½
Bryant and May ..	15¾	⅜
Eastman Photo....	53¾	10½
Elmore's Copper,&c	6¾	⅜
Spratt's Patent	7⅜	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate..	11	13
Colorado Nitrate ..	4	⅛
Primitiva Nitrate..	14¾	⅜
Rosario	2⅛	3¼
San Pablo	3½	4
San Jorge	3⅝	9
San Donato	2¾	3½
Tamarugal	1¾	2¾
Salt Union Shares	11½	5/8xd
Pan.Ds.Sonn.Def.	126	200
Royal Mail Steam	70	3
Hudson's Bay	19½	⅜
Suez Canal	91¾	¼
E. & W. India Docks	15	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	32	9

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

MONDAY MORNING.

His Excellency the Earl of Kintore has written a letter to a friend in London—so a correspondent states—telling him he is vastly pleased with the Colony of South Australia which he governs, and adding the pleasing intelligence that his investments in the Australian Broken Hill silver mines have given him a profit of £25,000—exactly a sum equal to his salary during his appointed time for holding the Governorship—five years.

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A good story is told of the late Duke of Manchester. He frequently visited Australia and New Zealand, where he made large and unprofitable mining and land investments. On his first visit, about the year 1879, the colonists entertained him in a princely fashion, and he made almost a Royal progress through Australia, banquets in every township and mounted police escorting him, and all the people turning out to welcome his Grace. In Queensland the weather was intensely hot, and the Duke, splendidly mounted, left his party and rode ahead in his shirt-sleeves (with his coat strapped before him), and wearing a soft Calfornian hat. On his arrival at the bush public-house he found a crowd waiting his arrival. The most "jolly" bushman said to him, "Ha, have you seen the Duke? Will he soon be here?" The peer replied, "I am the Duke of Manchester." The bushman surveyed his visitor, walked round the horse, and, after a critical inspection, said before the crowd, "You're no —— Duke." Tableau!

***

The death of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Richard Grey, a younger brother of Earl Grey, who has been rector of Morpeth since 1842, removes a prominent figure from the roll of the clergy of the northern province. He was an active member of the York Convocation, and took part in nearly all the great Church movements of the last half century. Had he not been so advanced a High Churchman he would probably have received high preferment, for he was the most genial and popular of men. Ever since the day, however, that he opposed the Prince Consort when he was elected Chancellor of Cambridge, his friends have told him that he sacrificed position to principle, to which he used laughingly to reply, "Better so than do the reverse, as I am afraid many find out to their cost." He and his wife, a daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, were idolized at Morpeth.

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Canon Knox Little preached yesterday morning to an overflowing congregation at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, on behalf of the Brompton Consumption Hospital, and at the close of one of his most effective sermons said that he knew little about the hospital. One thing only he could tell them as illustrating its advantages—namely, that a friend of his was driving not long ago in a hansom to catch an express train, and the cabman—whose method of getting over the ground without being cruel to the horse was described in a most effective piece of word-painting—had a bad cough. He told his fare when he liberally remunerated him that he was going to Australia, and the gentleman told him to call on him for a letter to a friend. The cabman did so some three weeks afterwards, but was too ill for the journey to Australia. His friend got him into the Brompton Hospital, where he was cured, and is now one of the swiftest and most trustworthy of London Jehus.

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The success of "Robert Elsmere" is only one of many signs that at this moment the people will hear gladly any one who deals in such a way as to be understanded of the people with modern theological and biblical controversy. The interest which Mr. Gladstone took in that much-debated work, and his share in giving it a vogue, may have had something to do with his descent into the arena where inch by inch the English Churchman is yielding to the German critic—that most deadly and most merciless *retiarius* of the modern gladiatorial show. Mr. Gladstone's appeal is to the gallery, not to be in too great a hurry to hold their thumbs down when they see the great German barbarian standing astride of the champion of revelation. Even granting to destructive criticism, for argument's sake, all that the linguistic and historical specialist can be entitled as such to demand, there remains to the Bible, Mr. Gladstone contends, a special character of antiquity, of authoritative origin, of ethical value, and as a record, which still justifies the title of the Holy Scripture. It is interesting to see the veteran champion of an individual Homer girding on his armour once more against the German.

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But if, as seems likely from his first instalment in the current *Good Words*, Mr. Gladstone's defence of the "Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture" starts from a sacrifice of any claim to inspiration more directly supernatural than what an Homeric enthusiast might conceivably find in the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," the weaker brother of orthodoxy will hardly be comforted.

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Is it true, by the way, that it is "the operative classes," in England and elsewhere, rather than the more comfortable strata of society, who have most markedly abandoned the old Biblical faith? Mr. Gladstone thinks so. Scepticism is not as common, he says, among the "more leisured and better-provided classes." Surely it is to educated minds that the considerations most responsible for modern scepticism, Biblical and otherwise, especially appeal. The line most commonly taken against Biblical authority depends partly on theories of evolution, partly on that comparative spirit of historical criticism which reduces the Bible to the same plane as the Zendavesta.

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It has already been announced in these columns that an attempt was being made by some audacious person to publish a collection of Mr. Whistler's letters and pamphlets without Mr. Whistler's sanction. This piratical person's scheme was nipped in the bud in England and America by certain legal instruments. It now appears that the whole of the collection was seized in Antwerp at the printer's on Friday by Mr. George Lewis's representative in that city, Maître Maeterlinck, who brought the audacious person to bay. No doubt Mr. Whistler will now take the matter in hand himself.

***

Who is the "M." Thaddeus alluded to by Lord Powerscourt in his eloquent address at the Hibernian Academy the other day? Lord Powerscourt was praising a certain portrait of Mr. Gladstone, and a vigorous eviction scene by this mysterious Monsieur, in which "the tenant was preparing to receive his enemies with a can of boiling water, and the form of colour and chiaroscuro of which makes me think that there are great days before 'M.' Thaddeus." I always thought Thaddeus was an Irishman. I have certainly heard of Italians from Cork, but Mossoos never. However, a rose by any other name—&c.

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"Concerning women reporters, whose cause you are supporting, it may be interesting (writes a correspondent) to know the opinion of an American editor. Colonel John A. Cockerill, editor of the *New York World*, where eight women reporters are employed, once said to me: 'Women are very useful for gathering in social news and society gossip; we have also some who make very good special reporters. The worst of them is that they are sometimes influenced by prejudice. If one is asked to interview an actress or some person whom she doesn't like, she kicks and says "she don't like that woman anyhow." They must be watched or else they will introduce their prejudices into their copy. On the other hand, if they write about some one they like they are apt to write a lot of gush.' From this it would seem that the women reporters are strong-minded and want balance."

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"Women are much more largely employed on the American than on the English press. There is a women journalists' club in New York, where the force meets every Sunday afternoon to discuss questions concerning the press. Some writers, such as Jenny Jeune and Olive Logan, have a national reputation, and 'run' syndicates of their own. Every New York paper has several women on its staff, and they have found their way into every branch of American journalism. The literary editor of the Sunday *New York Tribune*—perhaps the best paper from a literary point of view published in the country—is Miss Mackay Hutchinson, and the market reporter of the *New York Times* is a woman. Journalism is the only profession in which women stand on an equal footing with men in one respect—they are paid at the same rate for their copy."

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand) 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged

THE PAINTER-ETCHERS' SOCIETY AND ITS POLICY.

PLAIN SPEAKING FROM MR. SEYMOUR HADEN

A greater crowd has never packed the handsome gallery in Pall-mall shared by the Royal Societies of Water-colour Painters and of Painter-Etchers than that which filled it on Saturday night. The entertainment was supposed to be a "conversazione, with an address by the President;" but, as it turned out, the President's address *was* the "conversazione." But the hundreds who came to talk were well satisfied to listen, and before they left they were gratified with some admirable truths admirably told. Mr. Horsley, R.A., and Mr. "Bob" Macbeth, A.R.A., were among those who represented the Academy, which came in for some amount of severe condemnation later on; Sir James Linton, Mr. Orrock, Alfred Hunt were there for the Royal Institute; for the R.W.S., its vice-president, Mr. Alfred Hunt, was present; while Mr. Lumsden Propert, Dr. Hamilton, and Sir J. C. Robinson, among collectors, supplemented by a number of artists, architects, art-writers, and others, the great mass of the members of the Society of Painter-Etchers, to say nothing of the smart people who usually assemble on occasions like this to look and be looked at—if not to understand.

Standing with his back to his splendid collection of Rembrandt's etchings, which hung on the east wall, Mr. Seymour Haden spoke of the past, the present, and the future of the art—its commercial side as well as its artistic. After pointing out how the great art of original etching and engraving was up to the death of Vandyck practised always by the painter, before the degradation of the arts brought about the differentiation from which they are suffering to-day, he went on to describe how, together with water-colour, the art of original etching has always been snubbed by the Royal Academy, which has always chosen, perversely and waywardly, to elect copyist engravers in line—craftsmen whose sole "art" is to render any other man's designs and any other man's drawings in a mechanical way. The unequal struggle, he abandoned further effort, and the present society, now in the tenth year of its existence, and consisting of eighty-nine members and associates, was formed." Still he held out the hand of peace, remarking that, now that line engraving is practically defunct, the other arts may reasonably expect to be represented in the Royal Academy, which would have to come to Pall-mall for its "black-and-white men." Then he described the processes of etching and dry-pointing, the speaker turned to what is really the prostitution of the art by using it as a reproductive engraving "after So-and-so," and condemned emphatically etchings of exaggerated dimensions, large size being fatal to dignified repose and strength, while inducing straining after effect. In etching from nature such a thing is impossible. "Look at the perversion of this power and dignity!" he cried, to Mr. Macbeth's great disagreement, "in the production of such plates as have just come to us from Madrid, and which I believe are also called etchings!" Mr. Haden next pointed out that etched plates formed the artist's estate, to which he might look, as Hogarth did, to keep his widow and children after his death. He recommended every artist, for the sake of his art and pocket alike, to cultivate etching, and he his own translator, and on no account to part either with his plate or his copyright. He contrasted the publisher's interest with the artist's interest, and pointed out how he might discount "hard times" by keeping his plates and copyrights and issuing the impressions through the publishers. "They are his property, and form part of his estate, and, like other property, is largely cumulative—the prudent plan of the old painters, but for which (had publishers "destroyed the plate after a limited edition had been printed") no impressions would have come down to us at all. He appealed to every painter, "since a good etching is always a more saleable commodity than a good painting, to advance its sale and his own reputation by engraving it with his own hand." He justified the painter-etcher's art by pointing out its artistic beauties as well as its material allurements; and predicted that the art, now fairly revived in England, would continue to flourish in spite of the neutrality or hostility of the Royal Academy. The paper was warmly applauded, for the audience was evidently in complete sympathy with the speaker, regarding his utterances—what they really were—as the manifesto of the society.

RUSSIA AND WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has completed a scheme for the compulsory insurance of factory hands and workmen generally, and for the formation of savings banks in factories and workshops. The scheme will be submitted to the consideration of various public bodies and institutions for criticism and suggestion.

THE SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

The private view of the Society of Lady Artists was held in their customary exhibition-room, the "Drawing Room" adjoining Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's entertainment, whence the strains of the musical accompaniments float in with the stream of visitors. The room is not large, and encumbered as it is with screens and tables—to accommodate the 577 exhibits—it is not an ideal place in which to hold a reception. But many ladies are artists, or are trying to be so, who succeed in disposing of their work to the big houses of chromo-lithographers and Christmas-card merchants; and all of these ladies have friends; so that a crowded room was inevitable. Some highly skilful artists, too, are among the exhibitors, and their work was not a little discussed—Mrs. Naftel, the late Miss Maud Naftel (whose drawings seem to hint the coming end, so sad and "tired" are they), Miss O'Hara, Miss Thornycroft, Miss Rose Barton, Miss Macaulay, Miss Ada Bell, Mrs. Waller, Miss Bowyer, Miss Spiers, Miss Osborn, Mrs. Savile Clarke, and Mrs. Jopling. But how much more important would the society and its doings become if they were to secure the adhesion of such ladies as Miss Rae, Miss Havers, Miss Pickering, Lady Butler, and so forth! There are too many amateurs as it is.

CONCERNING THE "BARMAID'S APRON."

Positively the latest invention for the easy transference of other people's portable property is an ingenious article of attire called "the barmaid's apron," the design of which, for its own special use, is to the volatile mind of Miss Margaret Barron, aged twenty-two, formerly employed at a public-house in Huntingdon-street, New North-road, and now an inmate for twenty-one days in one of her Majesty's houses for the correction of female wrong-doers. As money was disappearing, the landlord caused marked coins to be passed over the counter, and some of them were found in the private possession of Miss Barron. Her boxes were searched, and it was then that the "patent" apron was found, ingeniously fitted on the inside with a number of small pockets into which coins could be conveniently slipped without danger of making a suspiciously-clanking noise while the damsel busily served customers.

LAWN TENNIS.—THE COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the fourth year in succession Captain E. W. Lewis has carried off the premier honours of covered-court play, and with it the handsome challenge cup, which now becomes his own. This trophy was presented by the Hyde Park L.T.C., in whose court the contest took place. There were but five entries for the open singles, and of these Mr. E. G. Meers proved the best, and became entitled to play Captain Lewis for the championship. The match was decided on Saturday, and, as the challenger has recently shown very good form, he was thought to have a chance of defeating the holder. Mr. Meers has met Captain Lewis in matches on many former occasions, but he has never succeeded in defeating him, so that the hopes of his sanguine friends were not justified either on previous form or by the result of the match under notice. The champion won the first three games, and then his opponent replied with two. Captain Lewis then gained the next three, and the set. The second set was the closest, Mr. Meers winning three games, but the third was a repetition of the first. Captain Lewis was, therefore, declared the winner by three sets to nil (6—2, 6—3, 6—2). If the winner plays as well on grass this year as he has done on hard courts, he is almost certain to secure the All-England championship.

A NEW PIANIST.

The interest of the Popular Concerts increases as the season draws to a close. On Saturday afternoon M. de Greef, a young Belgian pianist, who comes to us almost unheralded and, generally speaking, unknown, was heard for the first time in England in Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," a work which few are happy in interpreting. M. de Greef's success was as greatas it was unequivocal, and that inspite of the inferior instrument on which he played. Masterly technique, beauty of tone, and intelligent phrasing were conspicuously apparent. The rest of the programme was composed of such familiar items as Schubert's D minor Quartet, Beethoven's Trio in D (op. 70), and Bach's Concerto in D minor for two violins, which last Mdme. Néruda and Herr Joachim seem determined to make hackneyed. The rendering of the quartet by Herr Joachim and his usual coadjutors was, of course, admirable, and M. de Greef played as finely as the trio as in his solo. The vocalist was Mdme. Bertha Moore, who was not fortunate in the selection of her songs. A new one by Goring Thomas proved to be a conventional and vulgar setting of a poem by H. G. Thomas, and the others were a "vocal transcription" of a well-known mazurka by Chopin, and Raff's Serenade.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

LORD RANDOLPH'S ARMY MEMORANDUM.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears "that Lord R. Churchill's remarkable memorandum on the administration of the army was drawn up with the assistance of General Brackenbury. As the general is greatly in the confidence of Lord Wolseley, it is not difficult to understand that the proposed changes have a very influential military backing. As a matter of fact, there is a strong feeling among the military members of the House in favour of some such reorganization as Lord R. Churchill contemplates."

MR. LABOUCHERE'S SUSPENSION.

Mr. Gladstone's motion to the effect that a member of the House of Commons who brings a charge against a peer is not bound to accept that peer's denial of the charge now stands among the notices of motion for which no days have been fixed. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears "that the Speaker is extremely averse to any discussion being raised on the circumstances that led to Mr. Labouchere's suspension, and consultations have accordingly been held between him, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Gladstone with a view of seeing whether it would not be possible to arrive at some understanding that would obviate the necessity for any discussion on the ruling of the chairman of Committees. The suggestion has been made that Mr. Gladstone might put a question to the Speaker so as to obtain his ruling on the point of order, but a widespread feeling exists among Mr. Gladstone's supporters that this course would not afford a very satisfactory solution of the controversy." The correspondent adds "that Mr. Courtney is confident that he will be able, if challenged, to bring forward precedents for the action which he felt it to be his duty to take when he named Mr. Labouchere as disregarding the authority of the Chair."

MR. JENNINGS'S VIEW OF THE MATTER.

"It is probable that, in order to correct the misrepresentations and misunderstandings still current," writes the Lopdon correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, "Mr. Jennings may take an early opportunity of publishing a detailed account of the communications passing between him and Lord Randolph Churchill which led to the rupture that astonished the House of Commons in the final stage of the debate on the report of the Parnell Commission. In the meanwhile, the following queries, addressed by Mr. Jennings to a member on the Liberal side, who had professed his condition of puzzled surprise at the course taken by the member for Stockport, put the matter in a new light, as indicating the precise grounds of Mr. Jennings's indignant resentment against his former friend. 'Suppose Mr. G. asked you to move an amendment, and pressed it on you, and then, when you were committed to it, told you he thought it could not be defended, and was 'sorry you had done it,' he having drawn it up; suppose he then sent you word he intended to stand altogether aloof from it; and, finally, on the night when it was to be moved, came down to the House and jumped in before you with a speech which damned the whole thing—what in such a case would you think of Mr. G.?"

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S WIDOW SEEKS A PENSION.

Mrs. Thomas J. Jackson, widow of "Stonewall" Jackson, has (says the *New York Herald*) applied for a pension on account of his Mexican service.

ARTISANS AND THE SUNDAY OPENING OF MUSEUMS.

It is sometimes alleged that artisans do not vote for the opening of museums and art galleries on Sundays. To put these questions to the test, the executive of the National Sunday League have taken the opinion of the journeymen hatters in London, by circulars issued to all the members of the society. The result of the voting is—For Sunday opening, 532; against, 52.

MR AUBERON HERBERT'S NEW PAPER.

Mr. Auberon Herbert's new paper, which has been talked of for some months, is now about to make its appearance. It is to be known as *The Free Life*, and its contributors are in progress to amalgamate with it *The Political World*, a paper which has hitherto been issued as an organ of the Gladstonian Liberal party. It is intended that the two papers shall come out under one cover, and the joint direction will be in the hands of Mr. Auberon Herbert and Mr. St. George Lane Fox.

MAHOMMEDANISM AND LUTHERANISM IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Church (telegraphs the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*) has been accused of suffering the propaganda and continuance of Mahommedanism in Russia, while she prosecutes the Lutheran Church in the Baltic provinces. This accusation was brought against M. Pobedonostzev, in the autumn of 1889, and he was instructed by the Emperor to refute it. The refutation appears only now, and is practically an admission of the charge. It is pleaded, however, in defence, that the Mahommedans do not make political capital of their religion, whereas the Lutheran faith has certainly had a political significance given it in the Baltic provinces.

"WIDOWS" WELCOMING BACK THEIR SAILOR HUSBANDS.

There were great rejoicings at Grimsby last night owing to the return of the steam trawler *Senado*, which left Grimsby for Iceland nearly five months ago and had been given up for lost. She had encountered severe storms, lost her compass, and had been iceboand for weeks. Thousands of people thronged the piers and cheered loudly as the vessel passed into dock with only one hand missing from the crew of twelve. The wives of the crew had been supplied for some time with aid from the Widows' Relief Fund.

DEATH OF ANOTHER LEADER OF THE JEZREELITES.

The death is reported of Noah Drew, aged seventy-two, a well-known member of the Jezreelites, or "New and Latter House of Israel," the strange sect which has its headquarters at Chatham. Drew (says the *Daily Graphic*) formerly a prosperous farmer at Michigan, United States, and had a well-stocked holding of 100 acres, his own freehold. He "lost his head" on the subject of the "ingathering of Israel," the mystic 144,000 of the Book of Revelation, and was induced by the late James Jershom Jezreel, the leader of the sect, to convert all that he had into hard cash. A portion of this money went towards defraying the cost of a preliminary tour in America for Jezreel and his wife, now also dead, and the remainder was handed over, at Jezreel's command, to the "treasury." Canon Cooke, of Brompton, near Chatham, and other clergymen are trying to raise funds by public subscription to provide an outfit for the widow and a passage by steamship to America, her native country.

AN AMERICAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC COMMISSION.

A Dalziel's telegram from Washington says:—The Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into the liquor traffic throughout the United States report in favour of the proposed bill to appoint a Commission of five to watch all phases of the traffic, so as the fullest information can be laid before Congress regarding the revenue derived by the taxation, the effect on labour, agriculture, manufactures, and in particular the extent of the connection between liquor, pauperism, and crime in the country.

"IRELAND SOBER IS IRELAND FREE."

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—The pastoral of the Leinster prelates will wake the entire country to a sense of responsibility. It will rouse the Irish people to a consciousness of what they owe to their motherland, which, if they are true to themselves, is destined to great things in a not far future; for Ireland sober is Ireland free.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Charles Wyndham has returned from his American tour, and the little playhouse in Piccadilly circus rang on Saturday night with the cheers of his many admirers. David Garrick stepped once more on to the stage which has so often witnessed his joys and sorrows. Nothing could have been more cordial than the reception accorded to the genial comedian who has been drawing tears and laughter from our Transatlantic cousins for some months past. It goes without saying that the well-known play—for it is a well-known play—is just as fascinating and as human as ever. Certainly, constant repetition has not lessened the force and effect of so familiar an impersonation as Mr. Wyndham's Garrick, which is in all respects as complete and charming a performance as it was when the actor first essayed the character. Miss Mary Moore was, of course, welcomed back with all possible warmth, and, naturally enough, such old Criterion favourites as Mr. George Giddens and Mr. William Blakeley came in for their fair share of a greeting which was so heartily bestowed all round. The novel feature of the evening was the Simon Ingot of Mr. William Farren. The veteran actor played, as he always does, with perfect ease and distinction, though he cannot be said to have realized with the full pathos of the last act to the extent that Mr. Leonard James did. Still his conception of the character showed many fine touches, and the play undoubtedly gained a certain freshness from the change in the cast. Mr. Wyndham was not let off without a "speech," in which he referred pleasantly to his recent tour, and expressed the delight he felt at once more facing his old audience.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAYS SPECIALLY wanted at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAYS SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

A NOT GENERALLY KNOWN POINT OF LAW.

It is certainly not a well-known point of law that money left with a banker' and not drawn upon for six years, becomes at the end of that time the absolute property of the banker. Special attention is rightly called to this fact in the new edition of Chitty's Contracts as a "point of contract law seeming to require remedial legislation." Money deposited with a banker on current account is in law money lent to him. The contract between banker and customer is simply that of borrower and lender, with an obligation on the banker to honour the cheques drawn by his customer. If there is no payment of interest by the banker, nor any other acknowledgment by him that the debt is due, the right of the customer to recover the monies which he has deposited with the banker will be barred after six years by the Statute of Limitations. This statute has no application to Scotland, and there large sums of money are avowedly held by the banks or banking companies which are accounted as "unclaimed." The provost, magistrates, and town council of one of the Scotch burghs have just drawn the attention of Parliament to this subject by way of petition. The petition sets out "the important necessity of bringing forward a measure to compel all chartered and incorporated banks in Scotland to publish the name, description, and address of every person who may have have lodged moneys or securities which have not been operated upon for fourteen years." Probably the provost, magistrates, and town council above referred to think that unclaimed moneys would be better applied to the diminution of rates than to the swelling of bank dividends.

A LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD GRIEVANCE.

The clerks at the Local Government Board are apparently a stubborn race, and, not content with having made a representation to Mr. Ritchie against the appointment as his private secretary of a gentleman from another department, they have now boycotted the Civil Service dinner, because in the circular announcing it Mr. T. H. Elliott, of the Inland Revenue, who holds that post, is described as belonging to the Local Government Board and as a representative of that department. According to official rules, the President's private secretary, if not a member of the Civil Service employed in the Local Government Board, does not properly belong to that department, and not belonging to it cannot represent it.—*Civilian.*

Mr. Banister Fletcher has been appointed Professor of Building Construction and Architecture at King's College, London.

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LONDON SEASON, 1890. DIAMONDS.—WATHERSTON and SON, 12, PALL-MALL EAST.

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SAUNDERS'S GUARDS' HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

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Particulars and papers relative to the INSURANCE of JEWELLERY, PLATE, and VALUABLES can now be obtained from the SECURITY COMPANY, Security House, 63, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, S.W.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPENED on MARCH 25, 1890, and CLOSED on or before MARCH 28, 1890, at Four o'clock, for Town and Country.

THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED)

being an amalgamation of Messrs. T. E. Issard and Co.'s Brewery, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Est. 1831, and Mr. David Roberts' Brewery, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, Est. 1848.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1886.)

SHARE CAPITAL £70,000, divided into

6,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £5 each	£30,000
8,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each, holders of which will be entitled to the whole of the net profits, after providing for the Preference Dividends and Interest on the Debenture Stock	40,000
	£70,000
Five per Cent. Debenture Stock	£30,000

The Vendor stipulates for the right of subscribing and having allotted to him one-third of the Shares of the present issue, and one-third of the Debenture Stock, that being the largest proportion which can be allotted to him by the rules of the London Stock Exchange.

The Shares are payable as follows:—namely, 10s. per Share on Application, £2 per Share on Allotment, and the balance by two instalments of £1 5s. each per Share, at one and two months thereafter respectively, or the whole may be paid up on Allotment, the Shares ranking for dividend from the dates of payment.

The Debenture Stock (which will be issued in multiples of £10) is payable £5 per cent. on Application, £45 per cent. on Allotment, and the balance by two instalments of £25 per cent. each at one and two months thereafter respectively, or the whole may be paid up on Allotment, the Debentures ranking for interest from the dates of payment.

The 7 per cent. Dividends on the Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly.

The Dividends on the Ordinary Shares will be payable yearly, but the Directors have power to pay interim dividends.

The Five per cent. interest on the Debenture Stock will be payable half-yearly on the 1st of February and the 1st of August in each year.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE STOCK HOLDERS.

Henry J. Robinson, Esq., Bodtalog Hall, Merionethshire.

Devereux Pryce, Esq., Dolforwyn Hall, Montgomeryshire.

DIRECTORS.

*Thomas Edward Issard, Esq., Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

*Arthur Dean Dawson, Esq., Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

*David Roberts, Esq., The Brewery, Aberystwith.

Henry J. Robinson, Esq., Bodtalog Hall, Merionethshire.

W. Chandler-Mitchell, Esq., Claremont, Redhill.

A. Newton, Esq., Winchester Lodge, Uxbridge.

W. S. Le Grand, Esq., The Brewery, Lamberhurst.

* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.—The National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., and all Branches.

BROKERS.

London: J. Yelloly Watson, Esq., Stock Exchange, and 5, Copthall-buildings.

Liverpool: Messrs. T. and C. Musson, Stock Exchange, and Philadelphia-chambers, 3, Hackins Hey.

Manchester: P. Ernest Power, Esq., Stock Exchange, and Winter's-buildings, 32, St. Ann-street.

Bath and Bristol: Messrs. Betton, Sayce, Vaughan, and Co.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Talbot and Watkins, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

J. Perry Godfrey, Esq., 6, South-square, Gray's-inn, London, W.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Herbert Watkins and Co., Chartered Accountants, Moira Chambers, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*)—Mr. C. Lawson Benham.

REGISTERED LONDON OFFICE.—5, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.

THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED). PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to purchase and take over the well-known and extensive Freehold Brewery situate at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, known as the Crown Brewery, which has been carried on with great success for nearly 60 years by Messrs. T. E. Issard and Co., and their predecessors. The old-established "The Brewery," situate at Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, which has also been successfully carried on for over 40 years by Mr. David Roberts, and the large wholesale and retail wine and spirit business of Messrs. Mytton and Galloway, at Welshpool, the businesses possessing together 48 licensed hotels, taverns, and beer-houses. The businesses are profitable and increasing, and, with the view to their further extension, it is considered desirable to continue their development through the medium of a Joint Stock Company, with its Stocks and Shares issued to the general public.

The Company will acquire the whole of the valuable Properties, consisting of—

The Freehold Steam Brewery at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, covering an area of over 1¼ acres, with an ample supply of excellent water; the Freehold Steam Corn Crushing Mills, with the Brewer's house adjoining, also the extensive freehold wine and spirit stores; the malt kilns and large malthouse, fitted with all modern improvements, besides a considerable amount of Freehold Property held in connection therewith. The Leasehold Steam Brewery at Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, also possessing an unlimited supply of exceptionally good water, with malting kilns, large malthouses, Brewer's house and usual outbuildings. The well-known wholesale and retail Wine and Spirit Business of Messrs. Mytton and Galloway, of Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. The whole of the plant, machinery, rolling stock, horses, vans, vehicles, and the valuable goodwill of the three businesses.

The Breweries are admirably suited for carrying on the trade with efficiency and economy, and have attached to them in each case Offices, Cooperage, Working Sheds, Wells, Boiler Houses, Wheelwright's, Carpenter's, and Blacksmith's Shops (which enable repairs to be done on the spot), together with Stabling, Storerooms, and most excellent and roomy Cellarage.

Besides the trade done with the houses connected with the Breweries, and which include many of the most popular and best houses in the Districts, the Breweries do an extensive and valuable family and general business,

THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

and the Crown Brewery does a large wine and spirit trade, and also has the annual contract to supply the County Militia whilst under canvas.

In addition to the forty-eight (48) tied houses already belonging to the Brewery, twenty-four (24) more valuable freehold and leasehold houses of a similar character have been secured.

The Books of the Breweries have been examined on behalf of the Company, for the past 5 years, by Messrs. Herbert Watkins and Co., Chartered Accountants, of Moira-chambers, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C., who certify that the annual average number of barrels of beer brewed amounts to 9,752, that the price which is being realized per barrel is 34s. 10d., yielding an average profit of 13s. 5½d. per barrel, and that the turnover of the wine and spirit trades of the Crown Brewery and Messrs. Mytton and Galloway for the last year amounts to £11,721, giving a further profit of £2,930, and which make together a total profit of £9,492 10s. 8d.

In addition to this, the beer trade done by the (24) new houses to be taken over is 2,476 barrels per annum, which, taking the same ratio of profit only, would give a further profit of £1,663 3s. 6d. The wine and spirit turnover of these houses, plus of those attaching to the Aberystwith Brewery which have not hitherto been tied for wines or spirits, is £3,972 15s. per annum, which should give a further profit of £993 3s. 9d., making a grand total of £12,151 17s. 11d. per annum. Thus, after making a liberal allowance for working expenses, and providing for the interest on the Debenture stock and Prefence shares, there will remain a sufficient sum to pay 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares.

Hitherto porter and stout have not been usually supplied from either Brewery, consequently the tied houses and other customers have purchased these beers elsewhere. In future it is intended that the Company will regularly brew porter and stout, thus adding very largely to the trade and consequent profit and without any increase of working expenses, and as the trade is almost entirely a tied one, the profits cannot be subject to the fluctuations of an ordinary or untied trade.

The percentage of profits on the Beer with the increased trade would be nearly doubled, as the extra expenses of production would be but nominal. There is every reason, therefore, to anticipate even far

THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

better results than are above set forth.

The Directors are fully satisfied that there is ample scope for a further large and profitable development of the business, but without taking into account the advantages to be gained by acquiring the twenty-four (24) additional houses, they confidently anticipate that the dividends receivable by the holders of Ordinary Shares will from the outset be highly satisfactory; while the sound nature of the Debenture Stock and Preference Shares must be apparent to investors.

Mr. T. E. Issard has consented to personally manage the business as Managing Director, and will join the Board after allotment. The Directors propose to retain the services of the larger part of the Brewery Staff, who have for a long period enjoyed the confidence of their employers, thus enabling the Directors to ensure a continuance of the high reputation which both these Breweries have already attained.

It is well known that the Welsh Ales are noted for their purity, excellence, and fine flavour, and these are practically the only Breweries within a radius of thirty miles, and so enjoy almost a monopoly of this large area, comprising the following counties:—Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Merionethshire, Cardiganshire, and a large part of Shropshire.

The businesses will be taken over from the 1st March, 1890, and the Shareholders will at once enter into a sound dividend-earning property.

The whole of the properties (including the twenty-four new houses to be taken over) have been valued on behalf of the Company by Mr. A. F. Argles, the well-known Brewery, Hotel, and Tavern Valuer (a copy of whose report and valuation can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company), and from which it will be seen that they are in a first-

THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

class state of repair.

The price to be paid by the Company for the goodwill and the whole of the properties is £79,854.

The Stock-in-Trade will be taken over at a valuation. The Company will not take over any of the liabilities.

The Vendor stipulates for the right to an allotment of one-third of the Share and Debenture Capital on the same terms as the allotment is made to the public.

To pay 5 per cent. Interest on the above-mentioned Debenture Stock will require per annum £1,500.

To pay 7 per cent. Interest on the above-mentioned Preference Shares will require per annum £2,100.

Thus, if the profits amount to only £12,151 there would be more than sufficient to pay 15 per cent. on the Ordinary Share Capital.

Application will be made for a London Stock Exchange Quotation.

The following are the recent prices of similar Companies lately issued with Ordinary Shares, Preference Shares, and with Debentures bearing interest at rates varying from 4 to 5 per cent.:—

		Now quoted at	
Bristol Brewery (George's and Co.) (Limited)	6 per Cent. Preference	14½	14¾ ex div.
" "	Ordinary (20 per Cent.)	32	33
Holt's Brewery Company (Limited)	6 per Cent. Preference	12¾	13¼
" "	Ordinary (12 per Cent.)	15¾	16¼
Massey's Burnley Brewery	6 per Cent. Preference	11¼	11½
" "	Ordinary (10 per Cent.)	10½	11
Nalder and Collyer (Limited)	6 per Cent. Preference	12½	13
" "	Ordinary (10 per Cent.)	15	15½
Parker's Burslem Brewery	6 per Cent. Preference	11¼	11½
" "	Ordinary (12 per Cent.)	13	13¼
Stroud Brewery Company (Limited)	6 per Cent. Prefernce	11½	11¾
" "	Ordinary (10 per Cent.)	13	13¼
Threlfall's Brewery Company (Limited)	6 per Cent. Preference	13¾	14¼
" "	Ordinary (9 per Cent.)	15¼	15¾
William Hancock and Company (Limited) (Cardiff)	6 per Cent. Preference	12¾	13
" "	Ordinary (13 per Cent.)	23½	23¾
Cheltenham Original Brewery (Limited), £5 Shares	6 per Cent. Preference	6	6½
" "	Ordinary (8 per Cent.)	6¾	7¼
Hull Brewery Company (Limited), £10 Shares	7 per Cent. Preference	12¼	12¾
" "	Ordinary (8 per Cent.)	11	11¼

It will be seen from the above list that the Preference and Ordinary Shares of similar Companies stand at substantial rates of premium. Debentures bearing interest varying from 4 to 5 per cent. are also quoted at premiums in some cases as high as 10 to 17 or 18 per cent.

THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The following Contracts have been entered into:—

A Contract dated the 11th February, 1890, between T. E. Issard and Co. of the one part and C. H. Adams of the other part. A Contract dated 11th February, 1890, between David Roberts of the one part and C. H. Adams of the other part. A Contract dated the 11th February, 1890, between Mutton and Galloway of the one part and C. H. Adams of the other part. A Contract, dated the 12th of February, 1890, between C. H. Adams of the one part and C. Lawson Benham, as Trustee for the Company, of the other part; and a Contract, dated the 12th of March, 1890, between C. Lawson Benham, as Trustee for the Company, of the one part, and T. E. Issard of the other part.

The Vendor, Mr. C. H. Adams, is the promoter of the Company, and will pay all expenses attending the Incorporation and Registration of the Company, Printing, Advertising, &c., up to and including allotment, except brokerage. There may be other Contracts connected with the Breweries, &c., as going concerns, which, from the nature of the business, it would be injudicious to publish. Applicants for Shares must therefore be deemed to waive the insertion of dates and names of the parties to any such arrangements or contracts, and to accept the above statements as a sufficient compliance with section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867.

Where a less number of Shares or amount of Debenture Stock is allotted than that applied for, the balance will be credited in reduction of the payment due on allotment. Should no allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, together with the above-named Contracts the Accountant's Report and Valuer's Report and valuation, can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares or Debenture Stock may be made on the prescribed forms, or by letter to the Secretary, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit, and if paid by cheque, then payable to the order of the Bankers, to whom the same may be sent.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares and Debenture Stock may be obtained of the Bankers and Brokers, or of the Secretary of the Company, from whom all information may be obtained.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

A telegram, dated 7th March, 1890, has been received from the Contractor, stating that two miles of the Tramway have been laid, and that the stables are in course of construction.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN THIS DAY, and CLOSE for town applications at or before 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1890, and THURSDAY morning for the country.

THE MONTE VIDEO TRAMWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, under which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares).

SHARE CAPITAL £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

ISSUE of 100,000 SHARES and of £50,000 DEBENTURES, issued in multiples of £50, and bearing interest at £6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The Debentures will form a first charge on the property and assets of the Company, and will be paid off in twenty-five years (with interest to date of payment off) by half-yearly drawings out of a redemption fund provided for that purpose.

Payment will be made as follows:—

For the Debentures.	For the Shares.
5 per cent. on application.	1s. per Share on application.
45 per cent. on allotment.	4s. per Share on allotment.
25 per cent. one month after allotment.	5s. per Share two months after allotment.
25 per cent. three months after allotment.	10s. per Share four months after allotment.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Wm. Morice, Esq., Montagu House, Richmond.

John Macfarlane, Esq., 2, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, W.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Maclean Esq., M.P., 40, Nevern-square, S.W., Chairman.

Sir Charles Clifford, Bart. (Director National Bank of New Zealand and of New Zealand Midland Railway Company), Hatherton Hall, Cannock.

Wm. Morice Esq. (late Special Commissioner for the Uruguay Bondholders), Montagu House, Richmond.

John Macfarlane, Esq. (late Director of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation), 2, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, W.

W. L. T. Dalton, Esq., 16, Porchester-square, W.

LOCAL DIRECTORS IN MONTE VIDEO.

John Oldham, Esq. (Director of the National Tramways Company, Monte Video, and Manager of the River Plate Telegraph Company).

A. Christopherson, Esq. (Agent for the Chargeurs Réunis Company).

BANKERS.

In United Kingdom—Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury, E.C., and branches.

In Monte Video—The English Bank of the River Plate (Limited).

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ward, Perks, and McKay, 32, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. J. and F. Ford and Rhodes, C.A., 23, College-hill, London, E.C.

Messrs. McFarlane, Hutton, and Patrick, C.A., Glasgow.

BROKERS.

London: Messrs. G. H. and A. M. Jay, 17, Old Broad-street, and Stock Exchange, E.C.

Glasgow: Messrs. Kerr, Anderson, Muir, and Main, 149, West George-street, and Stock Exchange.

Liverpool: J. Arnitt Dear, Esq., 5, Exchange-court, and Stock Exchange.

Leeds: Messrs. Potter and Co., 16, Park-row, and Stock Exchange.

Edinburgh: Messrs. John Robertson and Co., 31, George-street, and Stock Exchange.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—P. Thursby, Esq., M.I.C.E.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—Theodore J. Ford, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—25, Austinfriars, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring a concession for the construction and establishment of a line of tramways in Monte Video, and for the purpose of constructing and working those tramways.

The Concession is granted upon most favourable terms by the authorities of Monte Video for the term of twenty-five years, but which will probably be extended indefinitely. The Concession was granted by the Municipality in deference to the demand for improved means of communication in and between the quarters of the city to be traversed by the line.

Monte Video is the capital of the Republic of Uruguay, and is extending rapidly, having now a population of 214,682 inhabitants. The proposed line of tramways, which, with its branches, will extend to about seven miles, will connect the Plaza Matriz, the principal square of the city (where is situate the Cathedral, the principal Clubs, and the Houses of Congress), with the bathing places on the shore, and the English Church. It has already been commenced by the contractor, and it is anticipated will be open for traffic in the month of June next. It will open up traffic to the New Town, and will make connection with other lines of tramways in Monte Video.

From the report that has been received from Mr. Collett, C.E., late of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific and the Northern and Central Railway Companies, it is anticipated that the line will be largely patronized, and will supply a great public want.

It will command the traffic derived from the visitors to the sea-bathing establishments, which are very much frequented during the summer season, extending over six months.

The traffic between various parts of the city of Monde Video (as in Buenos Ayres) is almost entirely carried on by means of tramways.

The plan accompanying Prospectus shows the route taken by the line.

ESTIMATE OF TRAFFIC.

Mr. Collett has prepared a careful and, as the Directors believe, moderate estimate of the probable earnings of the line. Taking as a basis the average earnings of the other new lines in the city, exclusive of the goods traffic, which may be carried during the night, and of the increased traffic to be expected from the development of the suburbs, he estimates a net revenue of about £14,000.

Assuming that the Company should earn this sum, its receipts will be sufficient to pay—

Six per cent. interest on £50,000 Debentures, and Redemption Fund, to provide for payment off of Debentures and interest	£3,950 0 0
Ten per cent. interest on £100,000 shares	10,000 0 0
	£13,950 0 0

Tramway enterprise in Monte Video has already been tested, and reference to the companies that are already working there proves that it affords an exceptionally favourable outlet for the employment of European capital, viz.:—

Name of Company.	Dividend paid for 1888.	Nominal Value of Shares.	Market Value of Shares, 1888.	Recent Market Value, 1889.	Premium.
	p. c.	Gold Dols.	Gold Dols.	Gold Dols.	p. c.
Tramvia al Paso del Molino y Cerro	9⅞	100	164	164	64
Tramvia a la Union y Maronas	8½	100	133	200	100
Tramvia del Este	14	100	133*	230	130

The Union and Este Companies, with the lines of four other local companies, have recently been acquired by the National Tramways Company of Monte Video for the sum of 10,100,000 dols., which, according to the official return published in 1888, gives an average purchase price of over £30,000 English currency per mile. The cost of the present line, with full equipment and all accessories, including the concession, will average about £20,000 per mile.

As an example of the capital per mile, and value of the Debenture Stock and Shares in Tramways in Buenos Ayres (the city nearest to Monte Video), owned by English Companies, the following particulars are given:—

	Miles of Tramway.	Capital of Company.	Capital per Mile.	Market Value, 31st Oct., 1889. Deben. Stock.	Market Value, 31st Oct., 1889. Shares.
Buenos Ayres and Belgrano Tramway Company (Limited)	13	£377,500	£29,038	Premium 24 p.c.	Premium 21 p.c.
City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company (Limited)	33	£596,000	£13,050	31 p.c.	92 p.c.
Monte Video Tramways Company (Limited)	7	£150,000	£21,428		
In addition the Union and Este Companies have recently been sold, as stated above			Sale price, £30,000		

In addition, the Union and Este Companies have recently been sold as stated above. Sale price, £30,000.

The currency of the Republic of Uruguay, of which Monte Video is the capital, is gold, and not liable to the fluctuations of paper currency, as in the neighbouring Argentine Republic.

The only contract that has been entered into by the Company is a contract dated February 5, 1890, and made between Mr. Walter Hughes (the Vendor) and the Company. Other contracts have been made, but as the above is the only contract to which the Company is a party, applicants shall be deemed to waive the publication, in accordance with Section 33 of the Companies Act, 1867, of any further particulars as to such contracts.

The amount to be paid by the Company for the concession, and for the completion of the tramways, is £145,000 payable in cash, or (at the option of the Company) as follows, viz., £33,333 in fully paid up shares of the Company (being the largest amount allowed to be taken by the Vendor under the Stock Exchange rules), and the residue in cash.

All the expenses of the formation of the Company (including brokerage) up to allotment, and the interest on the Debentures up to the 30th June, 1890, will be borne and paid by the Vendor, who also guarantees payment of the interest on the Debentures up to 31st December, 1890.

The contract between the Vendor and the Company, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the report of Mr. Collett, the concession, extension of time for completion, declaration as to works in progress, the law relating to tramways in Monte Video, forms of Debentures and of the trust deed to secure the same, may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors.

Applications for Shares and Debentures should be made on forms accompanying Prospectus. In case no allotment is made the amount paid on application will be returned in full

Copies of the Prospectus, with forms of application, can be obtained from the Bank of Scotland and its branches, of the Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

Dated 17th March, 1890.

INFLUENZA.
ONLY EFFICIENT PREVENTIVE AGAINST THIS PROSTRATING EPIDEMIC.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES PREVENT and CURE BRONCHIAL CATARRH

Never has a medicine so soon become the most popular household remedy. The highest medical authorities recommend and prescribe the SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES as most EFFICACIOUS for AFFECTIONS and DISEASES of the THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS, and CONSUMPTION.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES PREVENT and CURE ASTHMA.

Sir MORELL MACKENZIE writes:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS of the THROAT, and very useful in cases of THROAT CONSUMPTION. They are especially beneficial in catarrhal diseases of the air passages."

INFLUENZA.
ONLY USE

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

These Pastilles are most advantageously applied in WHOOPING COUGH and DIPHTHERIA. In the former they decrease the force of paroxysm, while preventing the latter, as the disease cannot take hold in a throat free from CATARRH.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES PREVENT and CURE CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA.

The only remedy producing immediate relief and speedy cure. They are unexcelled as a solvent in COUGHS and CATARRH, even in the most chronic cases. Their effect has never been equalled. Nobody should be without them, they being a PREVENTIVE as wonderful as a CURATIVE.

INFLUENZA.
Ask your Chemist for

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

The season of rough weather, fogs and rough winds setting in, which is most dangerous to all who are susceptible to colds in the form of CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS of the THROAT, CHEST, or LUNGS, it is indispensable for them to guard against those affections by using our PASTILLES as a PREVENTIVE, or if already affected, as the only means to prevent the growth of these diseases in a chronic state, which only too often develops into CONSUMPTION.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.

The salts contained in these Pastilles, which are produced by evaporating the waters of the three most effective medicinal Springs of Bath Soden in the Taunus, also act as a purgative in cases of INDIGESTION, and are beneficial in TORPID LIVER COMPLAINTS and HÆMORRHOIDS.

THE SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, a pure growth of nature gained from the world-renowned medicinal springs of Bath Soden, are prepared under the strictest control of the Royal Sanitary Counsellor and celebrated Physician, Dr. W. STOELTZING.

Insist upon your chemist procuring for you the genuine article. See each box has Dr. W. STOELTZING'S signature and our trade mark (Two Globes, Cross, and Crescent). Take no other. Price 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, of the SODEN MINERAL PRODUCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

52, BREAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For Females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Deranged Stomach, Sick Headache.—Our comfort, happiness, and security depend on the knowledge that most diseases originate by apparently a trifling beginning, and the large proportion of them spring from inattention to the state of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned this knowledge to useful account by discovering medicines which rectify the error as soon as it is seen.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.

Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bed-time will remove it.

"I have known your Lung tonic cure a child of ten as if by magic, after many other remedies, and even change of air had entirely failed. I know it also to be invaluable to vocalists, lecturers, and public speakers.—H. LASCELLES, Professor of Singing, 349, Oxford-street, London."

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

Makes the finest, purest, and strongest Beef Tea, and is the finest flavoured stock for Soup, Sauces, Made Dishes, &c.

A MEDICAL COMFORT OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY, RENDERING ALL OTHER FOOD MORE DIGESTIBLE AND NOURISHING.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

SOLE MANUFACTORY, FRAY BENTOS, SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

Dr. B. W. HAIR'S

ASTHMA CURE.

The Only Constitutional Cure.

The great success which has attended the use of this medicine has induced me to publish to the world that I have found a certain cure for those who are afflicted with this disease. B. W. HAIR, M.D.

Since its discovery in 1876 the average number of ASTHMATIC AND BRONCHITIS CASES CURED EXCEED 15,000 ANNUALLY, eclipsing in success all other Asthmatic and Bronchitis remedies known. The proofs are contained in the spontaneous testimony of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, America, and other countries, contained in our TREATISE, SENT FREE AND POST PAID TO ANY ADDRESS, which include letters from the following distinguished persons out of

98,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED.

THE COUNTESS OF MACCLESFIELD.
LADY SARGENT.
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GENERAL JACKSON, U.S.A.

PROFESSOR H. L. OSBORN, LL.D.
PROFESSOR PEABODY.
T. B. FURNER, M.D.
S. D. BROTHERS, M.D.
M. G. DAVIES, M.D.
&c., &c., &c.

MEDICINE 4s. 6d. AND 11s. PER BOTTLE, THROUGH ALL CHEMISTS.

DR. B. W. HAIR and SON, 249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON; CINCINNATI, OHIO; and LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Every one interested in South Africa should read

THE TRUE STORY

OF THE

Gold and Diamond Mines of South Africa,

Which appears in This Week's PALL MALL BUDGET. The articles are profusely illustrated, and contain an impartial statement of the present condition of the mining industries in that country, and the probabilities of the future.

PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

MAY BE HAD AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND AT ALL NEWSAGENTS.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

Of THURSDAY, March 20,

PRICE FOURPENCE,

ALSO CONTAINS:

A PORTRAIT OF MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, the Authoress of "Robert Elsmere."

A PORTRAIT OF MR. CECIL RHODES, the King of the Diamond Fields.

THE MODERN PAN. A Cartoon by Mr. Hugh Thomson.

LONDON THE PICTURESQUE. A Talk with Mr. Herbert Marshall on the Scenery of London.

WHICH ARE BROWNING'S BEST POEMS?

THUMBNAILS IN PARLIAMENT.

2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6
Beyond 3 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

SITUATIONS.

CLERKS in GOVERNMENT OFFICES in London. Age 17-20 (others 14-31). Salary £70-£350. 65 vacancies, 13th May. Evening tuition by distinguished men. See "C. S. Manual for 1890," 1s. 6d., and "C. S. Competitor," 1d. weekly. Guide free.—Mr. SKERRY, 27, Chancery-lane.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING (Oratory). Professor GOVER, M.A. (member University Senate), gives INSTRUCTION for acquiring facility in the expression of ideas and fluent delivery.—29, OXFORD-MANSION, REGENT-CIRCUS, W.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GAINSBOROUGH (West Cliff) High-class BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Handsome Public Rooms. Near Sea, Pier, Gardens, Chines, &c. Inclusive Terms from Two Guineas.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

TO LET.—Houses, Villas, Mansions, Chambers (business and residential), Apartments (furnished or unfurnished), charmingly situated, replete with modern conveniences, but many quite unfit for habitation in consequence of the dirty condition in which they have been left by the previous tenants, the confined dirt and odours arising therefrom proving a fruitful source of plague, misery, and sometimes death to their successors. To remedy this, Hudson's Soap is invaluable as a purifying agent. Hudson's will rapidly transform the dirty house into a sweet and comfortable abode; and if the water used with Hudson's Soap in the scrubbing and paint-cleaning is poured down the water-closets and sinks, the pans, pipes, &c., belonging thereto will be thoroughly cleansed. The ordinary Disinfectants claim to destroy effluvia only, and many of them simply substitute an odour for a stench; but the purifying properties of Hudson's Soap removes the danger of sore throats, fevers, and worse diseases. Hudson's Soap is popular the world over for all washing, scouring, and cleansing purposes. Hudson's is a pure, Dry Soap, in fine powder, and dissolves immediately in hot or cold water, and is excellent for all purposes where ordinary soap is objectionable, such as washing dishes, plates, knives, forks, saucepans, &c., as it leaves no soapy trace or smell. From the cot to the palace the regular daily use of Hudson's promotes purity, health, and satisfaction. In 1 lb., 2½ lb., and 5½ lb. packets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW LAID EGGS direct from the farm, 8s. per 5 dozen, carriage paid.—Address R. W. GAMBLE, Purston, Brackley.

WILL any benevolent person take over a BILL of SALE for £130, at moderate interest, and free a widow lady advanced in years from professional money lenders, under whose claims she has struggled for eleven years. Otherwise her home and means of subsistence will be lost.—Mrs. P., 10, Poplar-grove, West Kensington Park.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING Write for Ltd. Guide, 229 pages (3 stamps). "How to Commence, from £20 to £1,000."—TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO. (Regd.), Chief Office and Show Rooms 189, Euston-rd., N.W.

STAMPS! STAMPS! !—PALMER'S BAZAAR, See Brie-à-brac, 1d. Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 9d. Stamps sent on approval.—J. W. PALMER, 291, Strand, London. My only address.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE, March 26th, 1890.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BARNES BRIDGE TICKETS.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave WATERLOO (North) STATION, No. 3 Platform, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 5.40 P.M., for BARNES BRIDGE DIRECT with holders of the above tickets only.

The Train will return from Barnes Bridge for Vauxhall and Waterloo Stations about ten minutes after the conclusion of the race.

By Order,
FRED. J. MACALLAN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Waterloo Station.
21st March, 1890.

N.B.—Tickets can still be obtained at this Office, at the Company's West End Office, 30, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, at their Central Office, 9, Grand Hotel-buildings, Charing-cross; at their City Office, Exeter-building, Arthur-street West, London Bridge; and at the Booking Offices, Waterloo Station. Price 10s. each.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

Tons.	H.P.	
*LUSITANIA ..	3,877 ..	4,000 .. March 28
OROYA	6,067 ..	7,000 .. April 11
ORIZABA.....	6,077 ..	7,000 .. April 25
LIGURIA.....	4,918 ..	4,000 .. May 9
ORMUZ	6,034 ..	8,500 .. May 25
†ORTAVA	5,552 ..	7,000 .. June 6

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CANADA.—From LONDON DIRECT by the fine large steamers of the ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE, sailing APRIL 17, and FORTNIGHTLY. Second-class, £9 0s.; Intermediate, £8.—Apply ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 116, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797.
HEAD OFFICE:—Surrey-street, Norwich.
London Offices { 50, Fleet-street, E.C., and 1, 13, Royal Exchange, E.C.
ASSURES INSURED £22,000,000
CLAIMS PAID..... £7,000,000
Agents wanted in Metropolitan District. Applications to be made to either of the above London Offices. C. E. BIGNOLD, Secretary.
Norwich, March 25, 1890.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.
81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Established 1868.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £85,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£20 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

This day is Published,
Complete in 1 Vol., large demy 8vo, with 8 Full-page Illustrations, bound in paper cover, price 1s.,
A PEOPLE'S EDITION OF
VANITY FAIR.
By W. M. THACKERAY.
London: SMITH, ELDER and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

Just published, cr. 8vo, bound in limp cloth, price 2s. 6d.
A CHEAP POPULAR EDITION OF
ROBERT ELSMERE.
By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD.
London: SMITH, ELDER and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

THEOSOPHY.
"A LECTURE," "The Sphinx of Theosophy," by ANNIE BESANT, F.T.S., will be given in the POUPART ROOMS, 21, GARRICK-STREET, W., on TUESDAY, March 25, 1890, at 8.30 P.M.
Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Doors open at 8 P.M.
Tickets to be obtained at the THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 7, Duke-street, Strand.

Post free, 6d.
RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication.
By Dr. A. SHERMAN,
Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without the torture from trusses used for its protection.
London: GIBBS, SMITH, and Co., 19, High Holborn.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE
Represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the original and sole responsible medium for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commercial Classes. Post 6d.; secure in plain envelope, 4½d.—Editor, 60, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.; or order of all newsagents.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
The DISCUSSION on the Paper by Captain W. ADYE, Royal Irish Rifles, Adjutant 15th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, on "The Drill and Training of Volunteer Infantry," will be CONTINUED TO-MORROW at 3 P.M.
By order of the Council,
BOUCHIER BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Messrs. DAY and MARTIN, BLACKING MANUFACTURERS, of 97, High Holborn, beg to Notify that they have REMOVED to their NEW FACTORY in the BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., where all communications are to be addressed.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

For Mutual Life Assurance.

Invested Funds, £4,400,000.
Profits Divided, £4,000,000.
Paid in Claims, £7,700,000.
Estd. 1835.

See New Prospectus (page 17) for Particulars of ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE POLICIES combining LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM COST with PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

48, *GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

Founded 1762 for PURELY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Division of Profits January 1, 1890.

The following example shows the remarkable result of LIFE Assurance when conducted on MUTUAL PRINCIPLES WITHOUT AGENCY FEES or COMMISSION:—A policy of £1,000 effected in 1862 was at this date

INCREASED TO £2,002

by added bonuses; in other words, the Assurance, after 28 years, is for JUST DOUBLE THE AMOUNT for which the PREMIUM HAS BEEN PAID.

OFFICES: MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.
THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
SUM INSURED IN 1888.
£327,500,000.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC
Health, Strength, Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d.
Clarifies the Skin. SOAP
Sold Everywhere.

FAILING VISION.

For one pair of eyes which fail from old age, a dozen are worn out by the use of improper spectacles. This is the result of wearing spectacles which are made by the gross, and so cannot, as a rule, suit any person's requirements accurately.
Mr. BROWNING'S system of suiting the sight is to carefully test the eyes without the use of atropine or belladonna, and then leave a pair of spectacles or folders made specially, under his own supervision, for each person who applies to him, the lenses being worked to suit all peculiarities of vision and the frames made to fit the features.—JOHN BROWNING, Ophthalmic Optician (Author of "Our Eyes," now in its Eighth Edition), may be consulted free of charge in all cases of failing vision, at 63, STRAND, LONDON.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business hours, nine—shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-training, and training by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

ALKARAM. "DAYSWATER, *October* 22, 1888.—DEAR SIR,—Last Monday I was attacked by violent INFLUENZA; I despaired of being able to fulfil an important concert engagement to-night, but was advised to try your "Alkaram," which I did. This morning my cold has quite disappeared leaving my voice "clear as a bell."—Faithfully yours, VICTOR ROMILLY.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, March 24, 1890.